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THE REIGN OF THE RABBLE.

Continuation of the Riot—The Mob Increased in Numbers.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE UPPER WARDS

Encounters Between the Mob, the Metropolitans and the Military.

Large Numbers of the Rioters Killed.

COLONEL O'BRIEN MURDERED AND HUNG.

Streets Barricaded, Buildings Burned, Stores Sacked, and Private Dwellings Plundered.

Gov. Seymour in the City—He Addresses the Mob and Issues a Proclamation.

Increased Preparations on the Part of the Authorities.

The Mercantile Community Aroused—Citizens Volunteering en Masse.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

The reign of the mob which was inaugurated on Monday morning has not yet ceased, although to-day will probably witness the end of its infamous usurpation. All Monday night the rioters, unchecked, prosecuted their depredations, and yesterday morning found the lawless spirit not a whit abated. On the contrary, the malignant originators of the disturbance grew bolder at the impunity with which they were necessarily permitted to indulge in their first day's career, and at one time more serious consequences than any which have yet occurred were threatened. Happily, however, the military and police authorities early in the day recovered from the partial paralysis into which the sudden demonstrations of the mob had thrown them, and in sufficient force were able to contend with the truly formidable organization of lawless men. A few wholesome but severe lessons were administered to the rioters during the day wherever they showed themselves most turbulent, and toward evening there seemed to be unmistakable indications that the supremacy of law would soon be acknowledged even by the most rabid of the offenders. Perhaps, however, the mere fact that a score or more of the rioters were killed in the various conflicts with the military and the police was not solely the cause of this abatement of the spirit of violence. The proclamation of Gov. Horatio Seymour, and the announcement, made early in the afternoon, that President Lincoln had ordered the draft in this City to be suspended, may also have had something to do with restoring the malcontents to reason. At any rate, after nightfall the streets were comparatively quiet.

There is no question that the rioting yesterday was engaged in by vastly larger numbers than on Monday, and the spectators of the disorderly scenes were increased also by many thousands. This may be accounted for by the fact that all the large manufacturing establishments were closed, labor on the docks and at the ship-yards was suspended, and every branch of business was arrested, leaving thousands of persons at liberty to participate in the excesses, either passively as spectators, or in an active manner.

In the movements of the mob yesterday, moreover, there was no mistaking the fact that pillage was the prime incentive of the majority. "Resistance to the draft" was the flimsiest of veils to cover the wholesale plundering which characterized the operations of the day.

Our reporters record their observations and the incidents they have been able to collect, as follows:

The Riot in Second-avenue.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS REPOTED KILLED, SEVERAL FATALLY INJURED.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, the rioters commenced their attack upon the Union Steam Works, situated on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The guns taken from the armory on Monday were stored in this building, and the most active efforts were made by the insurgents to secure them.

The rioters turned out in large force, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 people—including children. The shops and stores for half a mile around were closed, and the streets were filled with crowds of excited men, women and children.

At 2 P. M. three hundred Policemen, under the command of one of the Inspectors, arrived upon the ground. The rioters had in the meantime taken possession of the building, and, when the officials made their appearance, they attempted to escape by the rear windows; but too late the escape the notice of the Police. Finding themselves caught in a tight place, they made an attack on the Police. This assault the Officers met by a volley from their revolvers, and five of the mob were shot.

About twenty rioters remained in the building; there was but one way for them to make their exit. The police filled the door, and each had, in addition to his usual weapons, a loaded revolver. The mob became desperate and made a deadly assault upon the police; they in turn used their weapons so effectually that fourteen of the mob were almost instantly killed. A scene, which defies all powers of description then followed. Men, women and children rushed through the streets in the most frantic state of mind, and as the dead and wounded were borne from the place, the wild howlings of the bereaved, were truly sad to hear.

Four persons were killed and quite a number were injured by jumping from the second story windows of the building.

When the rioters were dispersed, the Police took possession of the Union Steam Works building, and at a late hour last night they still held the place. A collision between the authorities and the mob is liable to take place at any moment. The Police and military are fully prepared to meet them.

THE RIOTERS IN THE SECOND-AVENUE.

At about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning a telegraphic dispatch was received that a large crowd of rioters were gathering all along the Second-avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-street, threatening all the houses along that thoroughfare. A strong force of police, about 300, were immediately detailed under Inspector Carpenter to break up the crowd. The rioters had gathered in formidable numbers, and for a time committed no overt act. It was then ascertained that Col. H. F. O'Brien, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, who lives in the immediate neighborhood, had tendered his services, and those of his command, for the purpose of suppressing the riot. The mob becoming incensed, proceeded to the residence of the Colonel and warning his family to leave, completely gutted the entire house. They were about to set it on fire, but finding that the house was not his property, they desisted. The police, under Inspector Carpenter and Capt. [illegible], then marched from the Central office, preceded by the Broadway Squad, to the Bowery, where they took possession of a sufficient number of the Third-avenue cars, and proceeded up the avenue. On arriving at Thirty-second-street, the railroad track was found obstructed, and the police then formed in a solid column and marched down to the Second-avenue. They were met by the assembled mob with silence. When the whole force had got in the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, they were closed in upon by the mob and assailed by a thick shower of bricks and stones, which rained from the houses and windows in the neighborhood. For some moments the men wavered and the peril was imminent, when the reassuring voices of the officers in command recalled them, who then returned the shower of stones with their revolvers. The order was then given to charge, and a most furious onset was made on the rioters, driving them into the houses, the officers chasing them all over the buildings and driving them into the street, where they were scattered by a most vigorous application of clubs. All the side streets were then cleared, and the police marched over the battle-ground victorious. The police then marched through the infected district, meeting nothing but lowering looks, the mob being thoroughly beaten. While marching through the Third-avenue, they met a detachment of the Eleventh regiment N. Y. S. V., headed by Col. O'Brien, and a couple of field-pieces, under command of Lieut. Eagleson, coming down the avenue on a trot. They formed a junction with the police force, and then countermarched through the Second-avenue.

THE DEATH OF COL. O'BRIEN.

After the detachment of military under Col. O'Brien had succeeded in dispersing the mob, they fell back at some distance from the Colonel, who went forward near the crowd, having his sword and a revolver in his hands, when he was immediately set upon, surrounded, and so dreadfully maltreated that he expired in a short time after. His body lay dead on the sidewalk for some time, and some of the more fiendish in the crowd amused themselves by firing several pistol-shots at his head, after which the body was strung up to the nearest lamp-post, where it remained for some time. It was afterward taken down and thrown again in the street, and had not been moved up to 8 o'clock last night. The reasons given by some of the rioters for such treatment were that the military had shot a mother and her child.

Doings of Gov. Seymour.

Gov. Seymour arrived in this City yesterday morning, and at 12½ o'clock addressed a large crowd of men and boys, numbering 800 or over, from the steps of the City Hall. On taking the stand he was greeted with vehement and prolonged cheers. He said he had come from his quiet home to this scene of excitement to do what he could to preserve the public peace.

A Voice—We want you to stay here.

Governor—I am going to stay here, my friends.

He implored the men whom he saw before him to refrain from all acts of violence and from all destruction of property. They owed it to themselves and to the Government under which they lived to assist with their strong arms in preserving peace and order. If they would only do this and refrain from further riotous acts, he would see to it that all their rights were protected. [Cheers.] He was their friend, and the friend of their families. He would say a word about the draft; and first, he would state that on Saturday last he sent his Adjutant-General (Sprague) to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft in this City for the present. [Prolonged cheers.] There was no occasion for resistance, for the draft had not yet been enforced. If they would now quietly disperse to their homes and abstain from further acts of violence, he would promise them that no injustice should be done in the matter of the conscription, and that the rights of themselves and their families should be fully protected. [Great applause, during which the Governor retired within the City Hall.] Before the Governor commenced speaking a company of armed soldiers, with fixed bayonets, from the Park Barracks, were drawn up in his rear on the steps of the City Hall. While marching up the steps the soldiers were groaned and hooted by the crowd in the wildest manner, to which they paid no attention, and none of them were otherwise molested.

While in the City Hall, the Governor held consultation with the City and Military authorities. The subject of proclaiming Martial law was broached, and the Governor dissented from the opinion of some of the other authorities as to its necessity. He admitted the necessity of putting down the riot speedily and effectually, but did not think that Martial law should be proclaimed until all other means had failed. During the consultation Mayor Opdyke sent to the Police Commissioners asking for a detail of 50 men for the City Hall, stating that Gov. Seymour was in consultation with the authorities, and a large crowd surrounded the Hall. The men were immediately sent and remained at the Hall during the day. Their services were often required to disperse the crowds which continued throughout the day to hover around the Park and in the square fronting the *Tribune* office. Many prominent citizens, besides the authorities, joined in consultation with the Governor, and among other things it was agreed that places should be at once designated as rendezvous for citizens wishing to volunteer to preserve the peace. The following places were agreed upon and hand-bills announcing the same and signed by the Governor, were speedily issued:

City Assembly Rooms—Gen. Ward B. Burnett, to command.
Seventh Regiment Armory—Gen. Duryea and Maj. Pinckney.
Centre Market—Col. McGregor, Charles E. Cornell, Capt. Ottiwell.
Thirty-second-street and Broadway—Col. J. Mansfield Davis, Col. Smedburg and Capt. Thos. Murphy.
City Hall—Col. Shannon and Capt. Rynders.
No. 220 Third street—Capt. H. Sower, F. Repper.

Before leaving the City Hall the Governor issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the City of New-York:

A riotous demonstration in your City, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong except under an apprehension of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the Courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the Courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the City, and the safety of its inhabitants.

Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New-York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the City. I also call upon all well-disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order, to pursue their ordinary avocations.

Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the City, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services; and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor.

New-York, July 14, 1863.

During the afternoon the Governor addressed a large concourse of people in Wall-street. His speech there was the same in substance as that delivered from the City Hall steps. He said he had sent to Washington to ask that the draft in this State might be suspended until the Courts could decide upon its legality. To the decision, when it came, all owed obedience. If they decided it to be legal, he would use every exertion to make it as equal as possible upon all citizens. The Governor's remarks were well received.

Subsequently, the Governor addressed the people in the upper part of the City—the tenor of his remarks being substantially the same.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

Mayor Opdyke issued the following proclamation during the afternoon:

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 14, 1863.

It is highly important to the peace of the City and the suppression of the existing riot, that the rioters shall not be allowed to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition, and I do hereby accordingly enjoin upon all persons who keep arms and ammunition for sale, that they will at once cease selling to private persons, and close their places of business.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Doings of the Military.

At an early hour the military began to assemble at Police Headquarters, and were in readiness to proceed to the performance of any duty to which they might be assigned. A company of United States regulars from Governor's Island, under the command of Lieut. Wood, formed in line in front of the Headquarters.

At 10½ o'clock this company was sent to the Seventh Ward, where the rioters had begun to tear down a number of buildings, and were also setting them on fire. The following order was issued by Gen. Sandford:

New-York, July 14, 1863.

The whole military force now at the Police Headquarters will forthwith return to the Seventh-avenue arsenal and report to Maj.-Gen. Sandford.

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Major-General.

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York, July 13, 1863.

Special Order.—All the troops called out for the protection of the City are placed under command of Maj.-Gen. Sandford, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

C. T. CHRISTIANSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In pursuance of these orders all the available military force, with the exception of Lieut. Wood's company of United States regulars, were sent to Thirty-fourth-street, where the mob was carrying on their work of destruction, tearing down buildings and setting them on fire. About 10 o'clock, the military were drawn up in line, and orders given to fire.

The orders were promptly obeyed, many persons being wounded, and a large number (it is reported) were killed. The muskets were loaded with Minié balls.

About the same time, Lieut. Wood's company encountered a large crowd in Delancy-street, which attempted to obstruct their passage, and made an attack upon the soldiers. The brave fellows, however, were not to be frightened, and Lieut. Wood immediately gave the order to fire, which was obeyed with the greatest promptitude. A large number of the mob fell, some killed and others seriously wounded. Those who escaped the galling fire of ball scattered, and the soldiers were left in possession of the field.

At about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, as a Company of United States infantry from Forts Lafayette, Hamilton and Richmond, under command of Lieut. Wood, were marching through Pitt-street, they were assailed with volleys of bricks and stones, and at length, having been ordered to disperse the rioters at all hazards, fired upon the crowd, and several persons are said to have been killed.

In Thirty-fourth-street, at about the same time, three detachments of United States Marines, one company of Zouaves, and one company of regulars from Fort Schuyler, together with a company of artillery, and two pieces of ordnance from Staten Island, arrived on the ground where the mob had strongly posted themselves. Col. O'Brien had command of these forces, and marched his men straight through the crowd down the Third-avenue. He also fired his revolver into the crowd, which resulted in death to some and wounded many.

The crowd, continuing to increase, the two howitzers were placed in position on the corner of Thirtieth-street, and three rounds of blank cartridge were fired among the rioters. This dispersed them but for a few moments, for they again shortly after appeared in full force, menacing the military with threats of speedy retaliation. Many of them had, by this time, obtained arms, and threatened to overpower the troops.

Col. O'Brien, of the Eleventh New-York, was afterward beaten to death by the crowd on Second-avenue, and then hung.

At the Seventh regiment Armory a guard of 400 men were stationed, under Lieut. Kemps. They had two howitzers loaded with grape and canister.

Col. Henry E. Davies was busily engaged during the day in organizing a volunteer force at the same armory. Volunteering seemed to go on briskly, and the Colonel expected to have a force of 10,000 men organized before morning.

At the Eighth regiment Armory there were over 100 men guarding the premises.

Col. Jardine, of the old Hawkins Zouaves, was engaged in reorganizing the old regiment of the Hawkins Zouaves.

At the Arsenal and the Division Armory cannon were trained and ready for use, and any attack upon them would be repulsed with great loss to the rioters.

The military force under the command of Gens. Brown and Sandford, were strongly posted at the arsenal in Thirty-seventh-street.

The Division Armory, at the corner of White and Elm streets, is the rendezvous of the returned soldiers now in this City. Nearly two hundred men of the Tenth regiment—which was ordered to the seat of war, but was detained here—are in charge, with 100 men of other regiments and a company of artillerists. Col. Allen, of the First regiment of National volunteers; Col. Taylor, of the Fourth New-York volunteer regiment; Major Wales, of the Seventeenth Chasseurs, and Col. Howard, of the Twelfth Heavy artillery, make their headquarters at the Division Armory.

The Custom-house and other public buildings are also garrisoned. It is the intention of the Government to protect all public property.

In accordance with orders from Gen. Sandford, the reserve force of the City regiments assembled at their various armories at 12 M., to await orders.

Reinforcements are expected from the Eastern States, and the rioters may soon expect to be outnumbered, and quelled by superior force.

Gen. Brown sent to Riker's Island for five hundred men, under Col. Lansing.

He gave orders to the men under his command to start with loaded arms, and if they saw the crowd, to fire without awaiting orders.

A meeting of the members and ex-members of the old Ninth regiment was yesterday morning called together, Lieut.-Col. Rutherford was called to the Chair, and Lieut Draper acted as Secretary. There was a very full attendance and a long list of names were enrolled to do duty.

By an order from Lieut.-Col. Ashley, the members of the Thirty-seventh regiment N. Y. N. G., now in the City, were requested to meet at the Armory, in uniform, at No. 596 Broadway.

At 11 o'clock a messenger came to Police Headquarters bringing the intelligence of the result of a charge which was made on a mob in Pitt-street. Lieut. Wood, wherever he went with his men, succeeded in driving the crowd, scattering them like chaff and sending them flying in dismay in every direction.

By this charge five of the rioters were killed; unfortunately two of the victims were children. The crowd was encountered in Pitt-street, and came rushing upon the soldiers, the leader carrying an American flag. As they came up they attempted to hold a parley with the soldiers, and finding that they could not drive them back, began making demonstrations, threatening to beat them with clubs and otherwise injure them.

While this was going on (it all transpired in about three minutes) a number of shots were fired by the mob at the soldiers. The order to fire over the heads of the crowd was then given, which was obeyed. This made the mob more audacious than before, and the rioters made a movement as if to charge on the soldiers. Lieut. Wood then ordered his men to fire. The soldiers leveled their muskets and fired, with the result given above. The crowd then dispersed as rapidly as possible.

About one hundred of the Invalid corps and a deputation of the sailors and marines, from the Navy-yard are in Worth-street, between Church-street and West Broadway, in readiness for any emergency.

APPEALS TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

To the Loyal Citizens of New-York:

All persons who wish to enroll themselves for temporary duty, to assist in suppressing the present disgraceful riot, are requested to report themselves at either of the following places, to the officers detailed for the purpose of organizing them, viz.:

Park Barracks, Broadway.
Lafayette Hall, No. 597 Broadway.
Cooper Institute.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

ATTENTION OLD THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

New-York, July 15, 1863.

In accordance with the request of Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding Department of the East, the officers and members of the old Thirty-eighth regiment (Second Scott Life Guards) are requested to meet at Central Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, this morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of tendering our services for the protection of United States and State property. All old soldiers of other regiments are invited to join with us. By order of

ROBERT F. ALLASON,
Lieut.-Col. Thirty-eighth N. Y. S. Vols.

ATTENTION COMPANY A, THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

You are requested to be at Central Hall this day at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of arming for the defence of United States and State property. Our friends of other Companies are invited to join us.

J. LEONARD,
Late Capt. Co. A, Thirty-eighth N. Y. S. Vols.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Col. Jardine earnestly requests the officers and men of the old "Ninth," and other volunteer regiments, to meet at the Headquarters, No. 510 Broadway, at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The members will assemble, without delay, at the Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Ex-members are requested to report as above.

FRANK JONES.
Colonel Thirty-first New-York Volunteers.

Headquarters Second Division N. G. S. N. Y.,
Brooklyn, July 15, 1863.

All active and exempt members of this division now in the City, are requested to report to Capt. Thorne, at the City Armory, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Maj.-Gen. H. B. DURYEA.

City Armory, Brooklyn, July 15, 1863,
Thirteenth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

All members of this regiment, now in the City, are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, and report to the officers of their respective companies, at 9 o'clock, this morning, in accordance with orders from Maj.-Gen. Duryea.

Capt. R. V. W. THORNE, Jr., Commanding.

Miscellaneous Movements.

BARRICADES ON THE FIRST-AVENUE.

Late in the afternoon the rioters commenced to barricade First-avenue, near Eleventh-street, and First-avenue, near Fourteenth-street. The telegraph poles, which they had torn down, were used for these barricades, together with numerous carts, which had been picked up in the adjacent streets. At Thirteenth-street two street-sweeping machines, which had been captured the previous evening were burned amid the shouts of the men, women and boys who thronged the avenue. The especial spite the rioters had against these machines was that they were labor-saving, and to their ignorant minds, they appeared their prime enemies. The moving spirit in this riotous conduct was a man who announced himself a returned soldier, but who declared that his sympathy had been aroused for the South by the emancipation of the "niggers." He made excited speeches to crowds of people, and seemed particularly desirous of stirring up a fight with any one who should have the hardihood to combat his sentiments. He and others inveighed bitterly against grain-elevators as labor-saving machines—as inimical to the poor man, and intimated a purpose to destroy them as they had destroyed the street-sweepers. Upon the adjacent tenement houses were numbers of men, some of them armed with guns in anticipation of an attack by the soldiers. A gun-store in Fifth-street near Avenue A had been broken open in the morning and completely gutted of its contents. The mob were in a great state of fear lest the militia should make their appearance, the false alarms of mischievous boys causing a general scampering.

ATTACK ON THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE.

Early in the morning the rioters had assembled *en masse* on Fifth-avenue, in front of the residence of Mayor Opdyke, and commenced a violent assault upon his house, and succeeded in forcing the front door, and in breaking the costly plate glass in the second and third story windows. One of the lamps on the front stoop was entirely demolished. The riot here was mainly conducted by boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty years.

Col. B. F. Manierre seeing that things were likely to take a serious shape, organized a few friends into a platoon, and with clubs and revolvers succeeded for a time in holding the rioters in check. They were finally relieved by a strong detachment of police, who held the position unmolested until they in turn were relieved by a detachment of United States soldiers from Governor's Island, under command of Capt. Wilkins. This detachment numbered 84 men and four Sergeants, and now hold the place without opposition. It will be necessary to keep a strong detachment of police or military around the house of Mayor Opdyke, as it is, if possible, the sincere intention of the rioters to gut and burn the building.

Before we left this scene of action a man named Peter Dolan, who lives in the upper part of the City, was arrested and taken into custody by the police on the charge of being one of the ringleaders in the assault upon Mayor Opdyke's house.

STOPPAGE OF CITY CARS.

The cars on most of the City railroads suspended their trips early in the day, so that it was found difficult to obtain access to different parts of the City. The Third-avenue cars did not run at all during the day, a portion of their track up town having been torn up by the mob on Monday. The Fourth-avenue ran cars till noon, when they were obliged to stop from the same cause. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars also ran during the forenoon, but stopped early in the day. The reason of the mob tearing up the railroad tracks is said to have been to prevent the cars from conveying troops up town. The track of the Hudson River Railroad, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth street, was torn up by the rioters early in the morning. The horse cars of this road were stopped during the morning at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, probably for the purpose of plundering the passengers, but after being detained awhile, they were permitted to pass on. Some of the City railroad lines stopped running on account of the mob threatening the drivers and conductors. They also threatened to burn the depots unless the roads suspended their trips.

Many of the stages running through Broadway, were taken possession of by the Police Commissioners to be used in transferring the Police from place to place. One of the drivers of these stages having taken it into his head that he would not carry Policemen, his place was very summarily filled by a member of the force, and himself turned loose upon the street.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED.

The rioters, in large numbers, at early morning went to the docks and ordered the longshoremn to join them, under threats of violence. The New-Orleans and other lines of steamers have in consequence been compelled to cease loading. Jewelry stores, money brokers' offices and other establishments containing property of a valuable character, were not opened at all, and after 3 o'clock, as a general thing, all business places were shut up. The Custom-House and Assay-office were closed at an early hour in the afternoon.

BURNING OF A GAS-HOUSE AND FERRY-HOUSE.

After perpetrating several acts of brutality in the vicinity of the North River, the mob proceeded to the gas house on Forty-second-street, and in a few moments the building was in flames. They then went to the ferry-house at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, and after meeting with some opposition by the police, which proved of no avail whatever, they set fire to the building, and it is now in ruins. The crowd at this point was probably the largest ever seen in this City congregated in one place. It may be safely asserted that there were over 6,000 people assembled in that neighborhood. Some were armed with clubs, some with pistols, and a few muskets. The police were powerless, and were obliged, from sheer exhaustion, to let the rioters for a time take their own way.

BURNING OF CAPT. DUFFY'S HEADQUARTERS.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the headquarters of Capt. Duffy, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth Congressional District, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, was surrounded by a mob of about five hundred persons, who applied the incendiary torch and burned it to the ground.

The papers and documents had, however, been previously removed.

THE RIOTERS IN CATHARINE-STREET.

About 10 o'clock, last evening, a barber-shop and a shoe-store in Catharine-street, near East Broadway, were set on fire by a mob of about 500 men and boys. The buildings were entirely destroyed. The large clothing store of Brooks Brothers, situated in the same street, was also visited by the insurgents. A great amount of plunder was secured by the mob in the shape of clothing, boots and shoes, and goods from a grocery adjoining the burned buildings.

ONSLAUGHT ON NEGRO DWELLINGS.

At Thirty-fifth-street there are a number of negro dwellings. An onslaught was next made upon them; fortunately, however, all the negro women and children had been secretly conveyed by the Police to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where they were made secure in the cells. Learning this, and with a purpose, if possible, not to lose their prey, the rioters next made a charge on the Station-house, but by the untiring exertion of Capt. Walling and his brave men they were prevented from gaining admission. They were at last dispersed by the military, who, firing upon the crowd, soon set them to flight.

ORGANIZATION OF MINUTE MEN.

The organization of Minute men by Col. Davis, under order of Gen. Sandford, proceeded yesterday with great vigor at the Seventh Regiment Armory at the Tompkins Market. A complete regiment was raised and command given by Col. Davis to Col. Cleveland Winslow, Duryee's Zouaves. A large number of the old regiment volunteered their services. The organization of Minute men will be continued to-day at the same place by Col. Davis. A brigade will probably be completed by this evening. It is the duty as well as the immediate interest of every citizen to organize. The services of the members of the old regiment are particularly desired to command drill the new levies. All law-abiding citizens are most urgently requested to report at the Seventh Regiment Armory without a moments delay, when every man will be immediately equipped. Every man in arms to-day will be worth ten to-morrow.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON GEN. WOOL'S HEADQUARTERS.

At 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, large gatherings collected in Amity-street, the object of which could not be definitely ascertained. It was thought, however, that they intended to make a descent upon Gen. Wool's headquarters in Bleecker-street, where the business of the Department of the East is carried on. Ample preparations were made by the authorities to counteract their intentions, whatever they may have been, and when the mob beheld a body of soldiers marching toward them, they beat a retreat as quickly as possible.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—SECOND-AVENUE.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, this part of the City presented a very excited appearance, and large bodies of rioters had congregated at the different corners. It is stated that the crowd were charged on by the military, and that two or three of the ringleaders were shot. The rioters presented a very formidable appearance, but the action of the military had the effect of deterring them from carrying out their wicked designs in the destruction of property. They were armed with sticks and bludgeons.

RUMORED ATTACK ON A COAL-YARD.

A report was current that after being foiled in their purposes at Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, the mob had repaired to the corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of demolishing the extensive coal-yards of Messrs. Ludlow, Young & Co. One of our reporters visited the place late in the afternoon, and can positively contradict this rumor, as up to that time no attempt had been made to injure the premises of these gentlemen, nor had any crowds appeared in the locality.

THE ELM-STREET ARMORY.

At this armory three field-pieces of artillery are in readiness to be brought into play at any moment when ordered. They are under the command of Col. Howe and a fine sturdy set of fellows of the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery. Two of them are 6-pounders, and the other a 4-pounder. If called into operation they will do dreadful havoc. The armory is well filled with troops of the Thirteenth and Tenth infantry. Besides the soldiers, there are upward of one hundred citizens in the armory who have volunteered to assist the military if called upon. Col. Bendix is in full command of the armory.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

This armory is in complete readiness to carry out the desires of the authorities, and is well furnished with troops. The men express a strong desire to have an encounter with the rioters, and are very anxious to get the word of "Up guard,s and at them."

THE BURNING OF HART'S HOTEL AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, the shed attached to Mr. Hart's hotel, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, was deliberately set on fire by a party of rioters. It was subsequently extinguished. The same party then proceeded to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and there set fire to the premises of Mr. Hanson, occupied as a turning and planing mill.

The flames soon spread to adjoining buildings occupied by Mr. Vandever, A. D. Meyers, Mrs. Smith, C. J. Sutton, Francis Martin, Jane, Martin, C. Kempton, Mr. Brenners and T. Tookers. All these buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $35,000.

The colored boarding houses Nos. 74 and 76 Rosevelt-street, and No. 20 Vandewater-street, were attacked about 6 P. M. last evening, and the inmates driven out. The house on Rosevelt-street was set on fire.

THE MARINES FIRE UPON THE CROWD.

In the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards the riot and confusion raged furiously during the forenoon. At length a detachment of United States Marines arrived, and after making every effort to subdue the mob on the corner of Delancey and Pitt streets, were at length compelled to fire; their aim was directed low, and their fire effectual. We learn that the result was that twelve of the rioters were left dead on the spot. This had its due effect; the crowd was dispersed, and everything in that vicinity was quiet.

RECAPTURE OF ARMS.

On the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street is a gun and pistol manufactory. This building the rioters had succeeded in breaking open at 11 o'clock, and securing to themselves about 200 carbines and pistols. While quarreling among themselves for the possession of these weapons, they were suddenly pounced upon by the Police, who made a desperate charge into the crowd, but at first did not succeed in making any impression upon them. The Police being only armed with their clubs, were met by the rioters with the butt ends of the muskets they had taken, and for a time the contest seemed doubtful as to its issue. By the timely arrival of a reinforcement, however, the victory was secured to the police, who, in addition to dispersing the crowd, succeeded in disarming many of the rioters and taking possession of the weapons. The arms taken from the rioters are now all secured at the Police headquarters in Mulberry-street.

At the Police headquarters about one thousand specials were sworn in, and armed with clubs. They were all most respectable-looking people, anxious to lend their aid for the preservation of law and order.

THE NINTH REGIMENT IN THE FIELD WITH A BATTERY.

A meeting of the members and ex-members of the old Ninth regiment (Militia) was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The majority of the members of this regiment, it will be remembered, volunteered for the war during the Summer of 1861, and were mustered into the United States service as the Eighty-third New-York Volunteers. The meeting was called to raise a force to be offered to the Major-General of the First District, to aid in putting down the present riot. Lieut.-Col. Rutherford was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Draper acted as Secretary. The meeting was very fully attended, and a long list of names were enrolled, pledged to do duty during the present emergency. A Committee was appointed to wait on Maj.-Gen. Sandford, who will supply the regiment with arms. Adequate measures were taken to notify all members of the regiment now in the City of the call; after which the meeting adjourned. A battery of artillery is already secured for the regiment, to be commanded by Ex-Capt. Morrison, of Company A.

DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN YORKVILLE AND ELSEWHERE.

The residence of Col. Nugent, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was destroyed at an early hour yesterday morning. The mob, before setting fire to the house, plundered it of all the valuables. From this place the crowd went to the residence of Abram Wakeman, which, after they had sacked and plundered, they burned to the ground. From thence the rioters visited Washington Hall, at Harlem, which was plundered and burned.

Mr. Molters' house, on the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, was pillaged, everything in the shape of furniture being thrown into the street, and the house burned.

The bridge over McComb's Dam was destroyed early yesterday morning. The tracks of the Fourth and Third-avenue Railroads were torn up in the neighborhood of Yorkville, and the telegraph wires cut.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the mob visited a porter-house on Fifth-avenue, near Ninety-first-street, and called for something to drink. Upon being refused, they set fire to the building, and in a short time it was totally destroyed.

DOINGS OF GEN. BROWN.

Brig.-Gen. Brown, of the regular army, was nearly all day at the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street, rendering every assistance in his power to the Police Commissioners. He was in constant communication with his officers at the scenes of action. The General appeared perfectly cool, and he and Mr. Thomas Acton, one of the Police Commissioners, expressed the utmost confidence in the final quelling of the mob.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The Police and Fire Telegraph wires were cut during the afternoon in the First-avenue, and also on Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-eighth-streets, and all communication with headquarters had to be made by special messenger.

LOSSES BY PLUNDER.

It is impossible to estimate the losses sustained by individuals from the promiscuous plunder and robbery of the mob during the last two days—all of which the City will be compelled to pay for. From all parts of the City we hear of stores, jewelry shops, private residences, &c., being entered by the rioters, and their contents carried off or destroyed, and in many instances the owners shamefully maltreated and beaten. The latest that has come to hand is the clothing store of P. Beck & Brother, No. 556 Third-avenue, which was visited by the mob last evening, and plundered of its entire contents, valued at $1,600.

DEFENCE OF THE PARK AND PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE.

The preparations for the defence of the City Hall and the buildings around Printing-House-square, last evening, were such as almost to cause a regret in the breasts of law-abiding people that the mob did not make their appearance in that quarter. The Times office was brilliantly illuminated, so as to afford them a good chance to see and be seen. Inasmuch as they did not see fit to honor the neighborhood of the Park with a visit, it is hardly worth while to tell them what pains had been taken to receive them, further than to say that we overheard an old army officer say that he had got batteries so placed at various points around the Park that he could sweep off bodies of evil-disposed men, who should attempt to intrench upon his premises, at the rate of 75,000 every ten minutes. What a pity the "left wing of Lee's army" (so a Loyal-League man calls this mob) did not give him a chance.

GREAT CROWD IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

In Roosevelt-street, near Pearl-street, about 4 P. M., an immense crowd reassembled, and it was evident that they required but a spark to enkindle the most angry passions. The character of the population in that vicinity is one well calculated to take the most active and energetic part in the general riot. Several negro habitations have been entirely demolished in that neighborhood, and the poor tenants turned into the streets helpless. Many have taken shelter in the Station-house. The poor creatures look perfectly bewildered—they are unable to designate between friend or foe. Many have lost all they ever had in the world, and some of them may become charges on the county. The crowd carried away the weather boards, and every part of the negro habitations that can be detached to make firewood of.

A GUARD AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A communication was received from the Mayor asking for a guard of fifty men for his office. Mr. Acton ordered the required number to be sent.

Sergt. Young, of the Detective force, has been acting as Commissary General. He has ransacked all the provision stores in the neighborhood, and has now about twenty barrels of crackers, cheese in an unlimited quantity, three hundred pounds of smoked beef, four hundred hams, and bread in loaves uncountable.

One of the men killed in the charge of the regulars this morning, was named Patrick Dougherty, and resided at the corner of South and Jackson streets.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, the packing house of Mr. Ross, corner of Washington and Houston streets was set on fire by the incendiaries. The building was entirely destroyed; also the lumber yard of Messrs. Baker & Wells. The damage is very great.

ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

It was expected that an attack would be made on the House of Detention for Witnesses. Sergeant Folger, however, was dispatched with a special squad to take charge of the building, and it is now considered perfectly safe from attack.

An attack was also meditated upon the dwelling of D. D. Field in Gramercy Park, but ample means have been taken for its defence by the Police.

INTENTION TO ATTACK COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

During the day a large body of rioters proceeded to the Columbia College grounds, evidently intent on attacking that ancient seat of learning. Why they should wish to meddle with such an institution no one could conjecture, unless it was the fact that the President of the College, Chas. King, has acted as President of a Loyal League. Fortunately the rioters were met on the grounds by a Catholic priest, who addressed the mob and persuaded them to desist from their purposes.

DEFENCE OF THE SUB-TREASURY BUILDING AND WALL-STREET.

Col. Bliss has raised a battery of the following officers, for the purpose of protecting the Sub-Treasury and Wall-street generally: Lieut.-Col. Manchester, Capt. Sweet, Capt. Raynor, Capt. Hyslop, Lieut. Turner, Lieut. E. Lefferts; Gunners, Lieuts. Douglas, Wm. Barton, Joseph Lamb and others.

AN INCIDENT OF MONDAY'S LAWLESSNESS.

Alderman McCool, in the afternoon, returned to the City from a drive in the suburbs, and was stopped up town by a crowd of men and boys, who seized the reigns of his horse, and demanded to know who he was. He replied "My name is John McCool." "McCool," echoed some of the crowd, followed by the speculative remarks of "Who the devil is McCool?" "What are you?" "What do you do?" The alderman answered that he was the alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District. "Alderman be ——," the crowd responded;" we want something to drink." The alderman smiled pleasantly, and thinking discretion to be the better part of valor in his situation, searched his pockets for some money. He could only find a five dollar bill. This he handed over to a stalwart fellow near him, and then he was permitted to proceed without further hindrance. The alderman tells the story himself, and regards the affair as a big joke on one of the City Fathers by a deputation of the unruly municipal children.

ACTION OF DOWN-TOWN MERCHANTS.

A large number of the merchants, brokers, and others, doing business in the lower part of the City, met yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, to devise measures for assisting the authorities to restore order in the City.

Mr. F. L. [illegible] presided, and Mr. W. M. Vermilye was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That when treason against the Government is rampant, when rebellion against the City authorities is defiant, when the residence of our Mayor is sacked by a mob, and orphan asylums and private dwellings are robbed by a rabble and given to the flames; the men of this City and State who prize Government, respect law, and love good order, should rise in their might, and, at any price of blood and treasure, crush the traitors and outlaws, and restore the supremacy of the law.

Resolved, That in the present crisis, it is the duty of every citizen to stand by and assist the Municipal authorities; also the duty of every able-bodied man to render his services for that purpose.

Resolved, That the merchants, bankers and others of this city be requested to furnish every facility for their employes to render such assistance in the present emergency as may be practicable.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the proper authorities the consideration and the propriety of declaring martial law in this city.

Mr. Chas. Partridge spoke of the necessity of proclaiming martial law, and moved that the meeting adopt a resolution in favor of it. The subject, however, was not pressed.

Mr. John A. Stevens, Jr., then proposed the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the merchants and bankers be requested to close their stores and offices at 3 o'clock this day.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Wall-street, on the south side, in companies of one hundred, to report to the authorities.

Subsequently there was a large assemblage in Wall-street, the thoroughfare being blocked from Nassau to William. Speeches were made and several companies of volunteers were organized.

MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Immediately after business at the Produce Exchange had closed, a meeting of the members of the Commercial Association was organized by the election of Mr Coleman as President, for the purpose of considering the disturbed state of the City and for the enrollment of volunteers to aid the authorities in enforcing the laws. There was much determination to carry out the design of the meeting, and a large number of merchants, salesmen, clerks and others enrolled themselves.

THE SPECIAL POLICEMEN ENROLLED AT HEADQUARTERS.

In pursuance of the proclamation of Mayor Opdyke, calling upon all good citizens to report themselves at Police Headquarters, and enrol themselves as special Policemen, a large number of men appearrd at an early hour yesterday morning at the appointed place, all of them anxious to do what they could to protect the City from the ravages of the rioters.

So great was the number of applicants, that many of them were compelled to wait there for hours before they could enroll their names and be sworn in according to law. The number enrolled up to 7 o'clock last evening, amounted to over twelve hundred. The enrolling at Police Headquarters will be continued to-day, and the organization of the volunteer companies under proper officers, will be made as fast as possible.

THE POLICEMEN INJURED.

The following named Policemen were seriously injured during the day and night of Monday:

Eighth Precinct—Sergeant Ellison; officers Andre, Law, Palmer, Nildeberger, Hart, Van Buren, Barclay, McCaul, Maggasuppi.

Fifteenth Precinct—Sergeant McCredre, Tes

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Question of Spanish Recognition of the South.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

The Lindsay-Roebuck Mission to the French Emperor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Serious Defeats Sustained by the Russians.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott, which left Liverpool at 10½ on the morning of the 4th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived here last night.

The *Glasgow* and the *City of Limerick* arrived at Queenstown at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst.

The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown about 8 A. M. on the 4th.

SPAIN AND THE RECOGNITION QUESTION.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:

"Private letters from Madrid inform me that proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States of America to the Spanish Government, and that those proposals are made with the cognizance and full sanction of the French Emperor. The proposals are at this moment under the consideration of the Marquis of Miraflores and his colleagues, who are, of course, aware they are approved by the Emperor, and also aware that if Spain consents she will have the support of France. The Confederate States are preparing to guarantee the independence of Cuba, either by treaty with her or by joining in the treaty with other Powers, in return for certain not unreasonable advantages. The answer of the Spanish Government is not given, though, with France by her side, it may not be unfavorable. It is thought at Madrid that in any case the Emperor of the French will not much longer postpone recognizing the Southern Confederacy—if with others well and good—if not, alone."

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 2d inst., the Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the British Columbia Boundaries bill. He gave a most satisfactory report of the progress of the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, and states that the Government of the two colonies would now be separated altogether; but it was not thought yet time to give the latter representative institutions, with a population so fluctuating, but it would have a legislative council on the model of that of Ceylon. He also stated that arrangements were nearly completed for a road and a telegraph through British America, to join the roads in British Columbia which now reached practically to the Rocky Mountains. He stated that negotiations had been entered into for the sale of the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company to the International Financial Association, which intended to issue 2,000,000 shares for the establishment of another Company. This new Company would stand exactly in the position of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Financial Association only being intermediate agents. Sir E. Head, Mr. C. M. Lampson, and several most influential persons were at the head of the new Company.

Sir J. Taunton complained of the mode in which the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company had been managed, but expressed a doubt whether the transfer about to be made would be a change for the better. He believed the new Company comprised within it the names of gentlemen who were Americans, either by birth or interest; and he should be sorry to see the seat of the direction of the Company changed from England to New-York with regard to British Columbia.

The bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, some explanations were asked and given on Polish affairs, and Mr. Layard stated that Government had not received any answer from Russia, nor could he say when an answer was likely to arrive.

THE CASE OF THE GIBRALTAR.

Lord R. Cecil asked the Home Secretary whether he was willing to lay on the table without reserve all communications with regard to the detention of the vessel *Gibraltar*, which had passed between any officer or Department of Government and the Collector of Customs at Liverpool.

Sir George Grey said there was no objection to lay upon the table, if the noble Lord would move for it, a copy of the correspondence between the Collector of Customs at Liverpool and the Board of Customs.

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION, ETC.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, stated that the Government would give up Monday, the 13th, unless any question of public importance should intervene, for the resumption of the debate on the motion for the recognition of the Southern States of America.

Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House whether it was true that a proposition was made some time ago for a joint mediation between the Federal and Confederate States on the part of the English and French Governments.

Mr. Layard, after considerable interruption from Mr. Roebuck, denied the truth of statements made by Mr. Roebuck on the evening when he made his motion, and said that since November last no communication had been received from the French Government proposing mediation between North and South. He also denied the truth of Mr. Roebuck's assertion on the authority, as Mr. Roebuck alleged, of the Emperor of the French, that last year Lord Lyons committed a breach of confidence by taking to Mr. Seward a copy of a dispatch addressed to Her Majesty's Government by the Government of France relative to the affairs of America.

MR. ROEBACK'S STATEMENT IN FULL.

I was met in the lobby outside some days since by an honorable and learned friend of mine, who said to me, "You propose that the House should address the Queen, to ask her to enter into a negotiation with the great Powers of Europe. Now, I have heard to-day, on very good authority, that the mind of the French ruler has changed, and if Lord Palmerston can come down to the House and say so, what becomes of your motion for the recognition of the South?" I acknowledged to my honorable and learned friend the force of his statement, though, like the Scotchman about the fish, I doubted the fact—[a laugh]—therefore, I wrote to my honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, knowing that he had obtained authority to write to the French Emperor whenever he wanted to see him—[a laugh]—and I said to him in effect, "Suppose, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this rumor be true, we go across, and ask at once for an audience." [A laugh.] For, Sir, I know the Treasury Bench right well. I know they are wonderfully expert at circulating rumors; indeed, when they have an object in view, there is hardly any rumor they won't circulate. [A laugh.] My letter to the honorable member for Sunderland got to Paris, and subsequently we had the audience asked for. I am now going to make a statement which the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs may think somewhat surprising, but it is true for all that. The Emperor of the French said, and he gave me authority to repeat it here, "As soon as I learned that that rumor was circulating in England, I gave instructions to my Ambassador to deny the truth of it. Nay, more, I instructed him to say that my feeling was not, indeed, exactly the same as it was, because it was stronger than ever in favor of recognizing the South. I told him also to lay before the British Government my understanding and my wishes on this question, and to ask still again whether they would be willing to join me in that recognition." [Applause.] Now, Sir, there is no mistake about this matter. And to tell me that the British Government does not know that that has occurred must mean some diplomatic evasion. It can't be the truth. [Hear, hear.] And if there be contradiction, as the Judges say between the witnesses, I pledge my veracity for what I state. And, what is more, I laid before His Majesty two courses of conduct. I said: "Your Majesty may make a formal application to England." He stopped me, and said: "No; I can't do that, and I will tell you why. Some months ago I did make a formal application to England. England sent my dispatch to America. [Hear, hear.] That dispatch, getting into Mr. Seward's hands, was shown to my Ambassador at Washington. It came back to me; and I feel that I was ill-treated by such conduct. [Loud cheers from the Opposition.] I won't, (he added,) I can't subject myself again to the danger of similar treatment. [Hear, hear.] But I will do everything short of it. I give you full liberty to state to the English House of Commons this my wish, and to say to them that I have determined in all things"—and I will quote his words—"I have determined in all things to act with England; and more than all things I have determined to act with her as regards America." [Hear, hear.] A large portion of our manufacturing population have been for some months living upon charity. Now, there is very soon acquired a habit of idleness, and I have learned from Lancashire that at the present time an unwillingness to labor is creeping upon the people, and if we carry them through the coming Winter in idleness we don't know what may be the consequence to our manufacturing population. Again, Sir, I will quote the words of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and they are very remarkable words. He said: "I am afraid of the coming Winter with respect to my manufacturing population." [Hear.] And my honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, said: "Sire, we don't dread the Winter, although we know that great misery must of necessity be entailed upon our manufacturing population if the cotton famine continue; but we, Sire, desire to avert from our countrymen the calamity that must arise from the continuation of that famine."

Sir George Grey made the following reply to this statement:

I can only say that I am utterly unable to explain the discrepancy between the honorable and learned member for Sheffield's statement and the fact that *Her Majesty's Government received no such communication.* It has been stated that the communication which was well known to have been made last year to Her Majesty's Government, on the part of the Emperor of the French, proposing a mediation between the contending parties in America, was transmitted by Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and by Lord Lyons handed to Mr. Seward, by which means Mr. Seward received information which would otherwise have been withheld from him respecting the Emperor's proposal to Her Majesty's Government. Now I know that no secret was made at the time that such a proposal had been made by the Emperor of the French to Her Majesty's Government. It was announced by the newspapers that that dispatch had been taken into consideration by her Majesty's Government, and answered in terms of the courtesy of which I am sure the Emperor of the French had no reason to complain and never has complained. I have no doubt that that correspondence, that dispatch in fact, was communicated by Earl Russell to Lord Lyons in order that, representing this country as he did at Washington, he might know what was going on in Europe upon a matter in which this country was concerned. So far from a secret existing in regard to that dispatch, upon the very day that Parliament met the correspondence was laid on the table of the House stating the terms in which the proposal of the Emperor of the French was couched, and that Her Majesty's Government were unable to accede to it. It was given in the newspapers and laid before Parliament, and therefore it is preposterous to talk now of any secresy in connection with it. [Hear, hear.] I must say that Lord Lyons is incapable of the conduct which has been imputed to him. He is held in high esteem by the Government of the United States, to which he is accredited, and I am sure that in none of his acts would he be guilty of anything approaching to a breach of confidence toward the Government of France or any other foreign country. [Hear, hear.]

PURCHASE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £105,000 for the purchase of the Exhibition Building at Kensington, and for the purpose of commencing certain operations in order to adapt it to the purposes for which it was intended.

After some discussion of a very stormy nature, the vote was rejected by 267 to 121—majority against Government 166. The result was received with loud cheering.

THE EXPORT OF CONTRABAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, Mr. Carnegie asked whether, in the existing state of affairs in America, it was contrary to international law to consign arms, ammunition or medicines to the ports of Quebec, Nassau, Matamoras and Havana, and whether a vessel containing such articles and bound to any of the above ports, would be liable to condemnation by a Prize Court? The Solicitor-General replied in the negative, but added that the cargo must be *bona fide* destined for a neutral port.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Col. Annesley, stated that the Commissioners sent out last year to inquire into the frontier defences of Canada had made their report, but, until the Colonial Government had taken the matter into consideration no steps could be adopted for carrying its recommendation into effect.

Mr. Caird brought under the notice of the House the supply of cotton, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether any further measures could be taken within the legislative functions of the Indian Government for increasing the supply of cotton from that country. He argued, no matter what might be the result of the war now raging in America, it would be unreasonable to expect from the Southern States anything like the supply of cotton which England was formerly in the habit of obtaining from that part of the world. In India, on the contrary, the field of production was unlimited.

Mr. Beazely seconded the motion.

Mr. Cobden ridiculed the efforts which the Government of India had hitherto made to encourage the growth of cotton. He observed that at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in the Western Valley of the Mississippi, there was exhaustless fields for the production of cotton, and a soil and climate admirably adapted to the plan, which only required English capital and enterprise for its development.

Sir C. Wood spoke in defence of the Government of India.

Mr. Bright was of opinion that Legislative action was not the means by which increased supplies could be obtained. He recommended the sub-division of India into different Presidencies.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The London *Times* sees in the latest American advices proof of the report, that Lee is resolutely bent upon invading the North, and carrying the war into Federal territory, and in an editorial upon the subject, it says the indifference, carelessness or unconcern of the North at the calamity with which it is threatened is most surprising. It argues that if Lee wins, the cause of the North is lost; while if he loses, the cause of the South is not essentially injured. If Hooker's army is defeated, Washington occupied, and Pennsylvania overawed by a Confederate army—says the *Times*—it is difficult to see how the demand of the South for independence can be any longer refused.

THE MARGARET AND JESSIE CASE.

A letter in the *Times* recounts the particulars of the firing upon the blockade runner *Margaret and Jessie*, by the Federal cruiser *Rhode Island*, and brands it as "one of the most unjustifiable outrages to neutral rights—the most barefaced violation of territorial jurisdiction, coupled with the most murderous intent that the annals of civilized warfare has ever chronicled." The writer asserts that the Federal vessel kept up firing within a distance of from 500 to 1,000 yards from the beach of the Island of Eleuthera until she sunk the *Margaret and Jessie.*

THE LINSAY AND ROEBACK MISSION.

Mr. W. A. Lindsay publishes a letter in the *Times* deprecating comments on the mission of himself and Mr. Roeback to Paris while the debate is pending in Parliament, and asserting that what Mr. Roeback has stated is quite true and will be confirmed by Mr. Lindsay when the debate is resumed on the 13th. Mr. Lindsay says the interview with the Emperor was brought about by circumstances which shall in due time be fully made known, and he should have had no objection to make what then passed known to Lord Cowley when returning from Fontainbleau had time permitted. The *Times* remarks that in such a case mere reassertion is not proof, and prefers the concurrent and positive testimony of half a dozen official persons to the reminiscences of Mr. Roeback and Mr. Lindsay.

The *Daily Times* strongly objects to the long postponement of Mr. Roebuck's motion, and says the policy of the country in a matter of so much magnitude as the recognition of the Confederate States ought not to be subject to doubt and uncertainty, and it would be unworthy of the House as well as the Government to delay the declaration of its intentions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* shows the strength of Washington to be beyond a *coup de main*, and in some speculations on Lee's designs, confesses that his real object is not yet apparent.

The *Times* has an editorial on the "Fourth of July," and says:

"A review of the past must render it a day of humiliation—and if the present policy of the North has led her so near to ruin, in its reversal must lie the only path that can conduct her to safety."

The *Daily News*, on the same subject, thinks that the Americans of the North can honor the day with more pride than ever in their country.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Lord Palmerston was still unable to attend to his parliamentary duties, owing to his attack of gout, but he was expected to be able to take his place again in the House in the course of a few days.

The trials of steam fire-engines were in progress at the Crystal Palace. The result on the first two days was decidedly unfavorable to the American engines, but as an accident to the "Manhattan" had temporarily prevented that machine from taking part in the contest, it was thought that in the later trials in which the "Manhattan" would appear a different result might be arrived at.

A block of warehouses, on the corner of Water-street and Covent Garden, in Liverpool, had been destroyed by fire. They were occupied by Messrs. Luckworth and Rathbone, and contained a large quantity of cotton and other produce, all of which was consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from £150,000 to £200,000 sterling—the value of the cotton alone being stated at £120,000.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, the well-known author-actor, has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* again alludes to the prevalence of warlike rumors. The general impression, it says, is that the eventuality of a war with Russia forms the subject of keen diplomatic discussion at the French Foreign Office.

The London *Morning Herald* talks seriously of preparations in France for war, and says England cannot side with her against Russia and Prussia. The Emperor, if rumor speaks true, has found some sort of excuse for quarreling with Russia in the discovery of a secret article in the Russo-Prussian treaty which compromises the neutrality of King William the First. "Certainly," says the *Herald*, "there has not for long years been so fair an opportunity for the over-running and annexing of the Rhenish provinces by France."

The *Morning Post*, which is likely to be well informed on the question, remains silent on the subject.

Gen. Forey is appointed a Marshal of France, and Gen. Bazaine receives the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Pays* says "We are already authorized to consider the acceptance of the propositions of the Three Powers by Prussia, as certain. The project of a conference and the six points will serve as the basis of the arrangement."

The *Berliner Borsen Zeitung* says the Prussian Govt has been informed by Prussia that the reply to the notes of the three Powers will, in its essential points, assent to their proposals, especially with reference to the assembly of a Congress. The wishes of Austria will be especially regarded, while those of England which are of a more advanced character will not be conceded.

The insurrection continues active. A Cracow telegram says: "The reports of numerous engagements having taken place in Lithuania have been confirmed by Russian accounts. The Russians sustained considerable losses in an engagement near Lewiatyn. News received here in contradiction of the statement that the insurgent leader Wysocki had been defeated, says that the engagement lasted eleven hours, but the result is still unknown. The Russians have suffered severe losses, and the City of Brody is full of wounded."

A telegram from Breslau, of July 2, says: "An important engagement has taken place at Worki, in the Palatinate of Plock. Many wounded Russians have been brought into the suburbs of Warsaw."

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople states that the Prince of Servia has demanded the evacuation of the forts upon the Dwina occupied by Turkish troops, and the removal of the Turkish inhabitants. The Porte has refused to comply with the demand.

The Turkish Government had announced its intention of granting two years' pay and a free passage home to all Polish officers and soldiers leaving the service of the Porte. This measure is not intended to apply to Hungarian troops.

MADAGASCAR.

The Paris papers state that the Ministers of the murdered King Radamar, of Madagascar, the officers of the palace and the commander of the King's Guard were prisoners. *La France* says that the Queen of Madagascar and her Ministers, the instigators of the revolution, are devoted to the English.

PERSIA.

The Paris *Patrie* and the *Pays* assert that Herat is not yet taken. The Chief of the Affghans has offered a Principality to the Governor of the town if he would consent to its surrender. The Governor is said to refuse the offer. The Persian army is said to be advancing to relieve Herat.

INDIA.

A private telegram from Bombay, of June 8, reports a better demand for Cotton goods. Raw Cotton had slightly advanced. Freights had declined 10s. Exchange ¼d. lower. The monsoon had commenced.

ATSTRALIA.

The steamer *Great Britain*, from Melbourne May 2, had reached Liverpool with 63,726 ounces of Gold. The news is unimportant.

Fashions for July.

From Le Follet.

As the season advances, doubt, which has hitherto reigned with reference to *la mode*, has given place to certainty, and we can now speak with confidence of the various styles, both in material and make.

The elegance consists more than ever in the uniformity of toilettes. Robe, bonnet, parasol, and even boots, must be of the same color. We do not, certainly, approve of the harlequin dresses sometimes to be seen, but this season there is, we think, an abuse in a contrary direction; and these costumes, so exactly of the same shade, have more the appearance of a uniform than an elegant toilette. However, the lady of taste and fashion has the happy intuition of wearing such a toilette at the right time and in the right place.

White alpacas and light colored mohairs are very fashionable. The robe Mexicaine, a kind of satin gauzy material; the golden-brown taffetas, striped with black; and the camails, are also much in demand. Scotch plaids of two shades are made in all the new materials. Muslins, organdies and all the light materials are only waiting the advent of settled weather to appear in all their beautiful and graceful designs. Foulards still continue in favor for walking dresses, but the taffetas are more usually worn for visiting. White poil de chevre, trimmed with colored ribbons, forms a very pretty and fresh looking toilette.

Summer dresses, in white muslin, printed muslin, or patterned organdies, are made with high, full bodies, or low bodies cut square, with which must be worn a pelerine, or a fichu Marie Antoinette of the same material.

The alpacas are reserved for morning dress.

The Mexicaine is trimmed with narrow ruches of black taffetas and guipures, and is suitable for a walking dress. The taffetas of which we have spoken are not the foulards formerly seen, but a splendid material, as strong and durable as the finest taffetas gros grain.

Flounces are much worn. They are narrow, and placed in twos or threes, never reaching higher than the knee. As it is still the fashion to raise the skirt, it is indispensable that the petticoat should also have a narrow flounce. Barège robes, in small designs, are trimmed with three narrow flounces, edged with ribbon.

The moire antique is still worn on cold days. This robe is made with five narrow fluted frills and a flounce of lace, with a deep fan-like train. Lace is much employed as trimmings to dresses of taffetas as well as upon shawls and mantles.

Rotondes, forming shawls in front, are trimmed with arabesques of braid and black chenille, and bordered with two deep flounces of lace, separated by ruches of pinked taffetas, put on with a narrow band of passementerie, worked with jet beads.

Many muslin dresses with printed patterns have the skirts made plain. Some are spotted with light blue or pink dots, and bands of the same color in zigzags at the bottom, imitating ribbon or guipure. This style of muslin is quite new, and only made in the best qualities. Doubtless this light and elegant design will remain in fashion all this season. Those spotted with azaleas, with a wreath mounting in palms, have a charming appearance. We also see foulards with groups of azaleas and gray foliage at equal distances.

On turning to the subject of bonnets we are informed that their forms have completely changed since last Summer. They are generally very small, but truly graceful. The models vary in trimming. Feathers are as much worn. The natural feathers, placed in bunches, are in good taste, and suit any toilettes.

Hats may be chosen according to taste, but especial regard should be paid to what is becoming to the wearer. There is the Incroyable, the Frondeur and the Moissonneur. The first is exceedingly elegant—composed of Italian straw. The front has a double coque of maroon velvet, and two feathers, one of the same shade as the velvet, the other white, placed rather high on the crown.

The second is very stylish, made of black straw, with a high and pointed crown; broad edges, turned up on one side only. The edge is lined with red velvet, and in front, and rather on the flat side of the edge, are four large roses encircled in black lace. We advise brunettes to adopt this style.

The moissonneur is rather less stylish, but is very graceful and young. The crown is rather lower, and the edges are flat. A scarf of lace or fringed silk tied behind. The front is trimmed with a bouquet of flowers or a small bird.

Round hats are younger and more fanciful than the bonnet.

The postillon hat is destined for the country. Its form is a slight modification of the man's hat. The prettiest is of gray straw, edged with velvet to match, with a bow of the same fastening; a red feather in front, and a long gray one turning round the crown, and slightly raised at the edge.

Caps are generally made of the *résille* form, with soft crowns.

Flowers and ribbon are employed as ornaments for the hair.

Canezous and *pélerines* of embroidered muslin, and waistcoats of white quilting or embroidered silk in bright colors, with Venitien or Bernoise bands, are much in demand.

Under sleeves, with deep cuffs, wider at the top than at the bottom, are quite the fashion, as are also the plain or quilting collars, trimmed with Valenciennes lace for half toilette.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 3d were without variation. Consols closed at 92⅝c.@¾. There was a full average demand for discount at unchanged rates.

The weekly Bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £54,153.

Baring, Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d., Dollars 5s. 2⅛d.; Eagles 76s. 2½d.

The same authorities say: "American Stocks are very quiet, and we have no change in prices to advise this week, nor any business except trifling transactions in Virginia 6s, (dollar bonds,) at 44½."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 4—A. M.

Cotton—The Broker's Circular says: The market opened on Saturday last with rather a better inquiry, but since that day it has been quiet, and although upon the whole tolerably steady, holders have found it difficult to realize the full quotations of Friday last. American has been rather more wanted, but as it has been freely offered, buyers have had rather the advantage. Brazil barely maintains former rates, but for Egyptian full prices have been paid. Surat of fair to good quality are without change but it is difficult to obtain the quotations for the common qualities of Surat, Bengal, Scinde or China. The week's sales have been 33,720 bales, including 3,530 to speculators and 7,140 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about [illegible],000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. Market dull but steady. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Orleans	21¾d.
Fair Mobiles	23¾d.	Middling Mobile	[illegible]
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	20¾d.

Stock on hand, 352,042 bales, including 49,473 American. At sea from India, 309,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester.—A much more cheerful tone prevailed yesterday, and producers generally were firm. There was more doing in Yarns, and a better inquiry for Cloth.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour dull and easier; Extra State 21s.@22s. Wheat slow and 1d.@3d. ℔ cental cheaper on the week. Red Western 8s.@9s. 1d. Southern 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d.; White Western 9s. 9d.@10s. Southern 10s. [illegible]. Corn in fair demand at 2[illegible]s. 6d.@27s. ℔ 480 lbs. for mixed, and 2[illegible]s.@37s. for White.

Provisions.—Messrs. [illegible], Bruce & Co., Boult, English & Brandon, and others, report Beef active and rather dearer for fine qualities. Pork unchanged, but no improving tendency. Bacon in more demand at low rates, but fine qualities firm. Butter steady at 40s.@59s. Lard steady at 36s.@37s. 6d. Tallow in steady demand. Butchers' Association 42s.¾42s. 6d.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes, sales of Pots at 30s.@29s.; and Pearls 33s. Sugar, quiet but steady. Coffee, flat. Rice, unaltered. Bark, sales of Baltimore at 6s. ℔ cwt. Linseed, declined 6d.@9d. ℔ quarter. Clover Seed, old American 30s. and new 3[illegible]s. Jute, firm but quiet. Linseed oil, quiet at 46s. Fish oils, quiet in the absence of arrivals. Cod, £52. Resin quiet but steady; Common American, in retail, 29s. Spirits of Turpentine, nothing doing in American. Petroleum—Boult, English & Brandon report the market very firm, at 2s. 2d. for Refined on the spot, and £17 for Crude. For future delivery sales are made of Refined at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d. ℔ gallon.

Freights—Messrs. Boult, English & Brandon report Freights dull and lower rates taken for New-York. Passengers less plentiful.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co report: Wheat rather easier. White American, 49s.@51s.; Red, 46s.@49s. Iron quiet and unchanged. Scotch Pig, 52s. Sugar unaltered. Coffee steady. Rice dull. Spirits of Turpentine slow. American held at 98s. Petroleum in large speculative demand; Refined advanced to 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.; Crude, £18. Stocks this day are, Refined, 19,051 bbls.; Crude, 5,035 bbls. Tea dull; Common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Tallow dull; Y. C., 42s. 6d. Sperm Oil almost nominal; American, £81; Cod, £33 10s. Linseed Oil—sellers at 54s. 9d. Linseed Cakes in moderate demand at firmer prices. Groves & Todd report a better demand for Beef, and Pork firm for fine Eastern. Lard without improvement. Resin quiet but steady.

ARMY OPERATIONS.

OUR GREENCASTLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Evacuation and Reoccupation of Hagerstown by the Rebels—Movements of Lee's Army—Reinforcements of Militia Moving Forward to Gen. Couch.

GREENCASTLE, Pa., Sunday, July 12, 1863.

Although the rebels evacuated Hagerstown Friday night and yesterday, it appears they remained absent only a few hours. They commenced leaving at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and by 9 A. M. on the following morning every rebel soldier was out of the town. A number of citizens, residents of Chambersburgh, who had been detained at Hagerstown, finding no further restriction on their movements, left for their homes, taking the pike leading through Greencastle. About two miles this side of Hagerstown they met three companies of Col. Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Lieut. Comly, and two companies of the First New-York—the whole commanded by Capt. Boyd of the latter regiment. They immediately informed Capt. Boyd what had happened, when he pushed rapidly forward into Hagerstown. The rebels hearing of the movement, and evidently impressed with the belief that a heavy Union force was advancing to attack their rear, sent back three regiments of cavalry to reconnoitre our position, and if possible reoccupy the town. As our force under Capt. Boyd was entirely too small to cope successfully with the enemy, that officer deemed it prudent to return to Greencastle. Hence the enemy has reoccupied the town without opposition, since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. To-day our pickets are three and a half miles from here, on the main pike. The enemy's pickets are about four miles this side of Hagerstown, on the same thoroughfare. Citizens just in from the front say they heard the report of field guns in the direction of Williamsport, at 10 A. M. to-day. We have no further evidence here that a fight of any kind is progressing.

The position that the rebels occupied previous to the evacuation was the same as assigned to them a few days ago in this correspondence. Longstreet's corps was encamped on the road between Hagerstown and Williamsport. Ewell's corps was on the Lettersburgh pike, within four miles of Hagerstown, between which place and Wanesboro was the remainder of the rebel army. The entire army, excepting Longstreet's corps, passed through Hagerstown on the retreat, and the entire army, excepting Ewell's corps, took the Williamsport pike. Ewell's corps took the National road, going in the direction of Clear Springs and Hancock. The rebels have on this side of the Potomac nearly all their artillery and more than two-thirds of their supply train. Their regiments do not average over 300 men. They destroyed very little property in Hagerstown, but helped themselves to all the provisions they could find, so that at present a stranger, even if he could get through the lines, would find it a difficult matter to subsist if he relied upon the larder of the inhabitants. The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, represented to be a half rebel, entertained a number of officers at his table, and through his instigation, it is said, several citizens of Chambersburgh, who were his guests when the rebels entered the town, were marched by them to Williamsport, and are now in their keeping.

A gentleman who ran the blockade from Williamsport yesterday, reports that the rebels have obtained from some source seven boats, by means of which they cross two teams at a time on each. Yesterday they had not succeeded in getting over more than one-fourth of their train. The water continues to be very high, and during last week three boats were swept away. The country about Williamsport is well fortified, and it is believed the impending battle will take place near that point. Scores of people have come here from the surrounding towns to witness the conflict. They are, of course, obliged to put up with poor accommodations—in fact, all but run the risk of starving themselves for the sake of satiating their curiosity. From present indications, the number of citizen-spectators at the approaching battle will be equal to a good-sized brigade of soldiers. Perhaps it would be well for the Commanding-General to compel this immense crowd of hangers-on to shoulder muskets and proceed to the front.

It is reported the rebels are short of provisions and ammunition. That may possibly be the case, as they undoubtedly depend upon Virginia for supplies. Confined to the narrow limits they occupy, they are cut of completely from obtaining stores outside their boundary line, and it is presumed the quantities of provisions they pillaged in Maryland and Pennsylvania are nearly, if not quite, exhausted. Our military authorities are sanguine that in event of an action the Union force will be the victors. It is beyond question that Meade's army outnumbers Lee's two to one, and every day the larger is being augmented. The number of militia regiments that daily pass up the Cumberland Valley shows that something is intended to be done on this side of the mountain. It cannot be denied that the militia force is an important auxiliary to the Army of the Potomac, and if an opportunity should be given will perform a conspicuous part.

Maj.-Gen. Dana established his headquarters in this town to-day. He commands a division, most of which is already on the ground. Gen. Couch still remains at Chambersburgh. At the proper moment he will proceed to the front and assume command of his forces in person.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad is in operation to Shippensburgh. The road will be repaired to Chambersburgh in the course of a few days.

WHIT.

OUR GETTYSBURG CORRESPONDENCE

The Last of the Dead Buried—Condition of the Wounded—The Battle-field and Relic Gatherers.

GETTYSBURGH, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

The last of the rebel dead on the battle-field were buried only yesterday. They were principally found near the foot of Round Top Ridge, where some of the most terrific fighting of the battle took place, between a portion of Longstreet's forces and the Excelsior brigade. The bodies numbered, in all, about fifty. Quite a number, nearer the centre, had been buried the day previous. Decomposition had progressed so far as to render it impossible to handle the bodies at all, and graves were necessarily dug close by the side of them, and they simply turned over into them. The dead horses which have been strewn over the field for miles around since the battle, emitting the most offensive odor, are also now being rapidly buried.

There are still about three thousand wounded in the principal hospitals throughout the village, all of whom are well cared for. There are in addition to this number about a thousand rebel wounded in the place, nearly all of whom are in the Pennsylvania College building, which is used as a hospital; it is the best and most spacious building in the place, and was taken possession of as a hospital during the first day's fight on Wednesday. Most of the rebel wounded are under the charge of Dr. H. D. Fraser, Division Surgeon under the rebel Gen. Anderson. The rest of them are under the care of Dr. W. B. Reulison, of New-York City, who has chief charge of the Cavalry corps Hospital, at the Presbyterian church, which is one of the very best conducted hospitals in the place. Gov. Curtin has been here for a couple of days, giving his personal attention to the wounded and otherwise making himself useful.

The battle-field is visited daily by thousands of people from all sections of the country. Many come in quest of those who have fallen in battle, while most of them come through sheer curiosity. Thousands of dollars' worth of guns and other military valuables, are carried away by them from the field, notwithstanding the pretended vigilance of those charged with the duty of preventing such offences, and the ground for miles, in all directions is still thickly strewn with all manner of such articles. The village is, of necessity, very much crowded, and hundreds of visitors are obliged to seek the hospitality of private dwellings, the hotels being wholly incapable of accommodating them all. Most of the citizens remained in the place during the battle, and those who did go away have again returned, and once more resumed their usual callings. There is but little business, however, as yet, of any kind transacted, nearly all the merchandise having been carried away either by the rebels when in possession of the place, or by the owners of the property themselves; and most of the citizens are devoting themselves almost exclusively to the care of the wounded. There were several citizens wounded during the progress of the battle, but only one killed—Miss Minnie Wade, a young lady about 20 years of age, who was in her dwelling at the time.

The most authentic intelligence here to-day locates Lee's army as intrenching, itself between Hagerstown and the old Antietam battle-field, the distance between the two points being about nine miles, and his lines running parallel with the river. Hagerstown is six miles this side of Williamsport, which is the nearest point on the river, and the rebel pickets extend eight miles from the former place in this dirrection. The general impression is that Lee does not wish to fight again this side of the river, and that his intrenching is simply a feint to enable him to cross the river as soon as it becomes fordable, which must be soon unless we should have another heavy rain within a day or two. That this fact is properly appreciated by Gen. Meade there is every reason to suppose, and hence he is hourly expected to make an attack with his whole army.

AJAX.

OUR HAGERSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE

Occupation of the Town by Gen. Kilpatrick—Capture of Rebel Prisoners—Recapture of Missing Soldiers.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sunday, July 12, 1863,
Nine O'clock A. M.

At 4 o'clock this morning Gen. Kilpatrick received orders to march forthwith and take possession of this place, accompanied by a division of infantry under Gen. Ames, from the Eleventh corps. The command moved forward—cavalry in advance—at about 5 o'clock. When within two miles of Hagerstown—in a little village—a line of the enemy's skirmishers was met, and a brisk skirmish took place. A squadron of the First Michigan was sent forward on the road, and another squadron was deployed as skirmishers. After skirmishing awhile, Col. Towne took the rest of the First Michigan directly up the pike into the town. This sudden movement cut off several detachments skirmishing outside of the town. Pennington's battery got into position and opened a rapid fire upon the detached forces. Gen. Coster, with a portion of the Fifth Michigan, moved off to the right to intercept what appeared to be a battalion of cavalry.

Companies A and C, First Ohio, attached to Gen. Kilpatrick's Body Guard, under Capt. Jones, made a dash upon the enemy's line of skirmishers, and swept in about thirty—all belonging to the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry.

A squadron of the Fifth Michigan, under Lieut. Whittaker, pursued another detachment, and captured thirty men and horses. Gen. Coster made a detour into town from a more northerly direction than that taken by Col. Towne, of the First Michigan, and after a brief skirmish, in which Lieut.-Col. Gould was wounded, entered the town. Here was found some thirty of our men, who had been concealed since the attack upon this place last Monday. Among the number were several of the Second squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, Capt. [illegible]ingham, which charged into town last Monday, and only one man returned; Capt. Snyder, of Gen. Kilpatrick's Staff, slightly wounded, before supposed to have been killed; Capts. Carman and Macquellett, First Virginia, slightly wounded—their fate before unknown. Several of the First Vermont cavalry were also found in town.

A battalion of the Fifth Michigan, under Capt. Symonds, came into town from another direction, and captured a number of prisoners and two ambulances belonging to Robinson's command. Surgeon Capehart took two rebel surgeons prisoners, and treated them the same as they had treated some of his surgeons a few days ago, only not quite so bad. They did not like their treatment much. As the town was approached the enemy abandoned it, and fell back to a line of intrenchments a mile and a half toward, and northerly from the Williamsport road, where they have a very large force. Longstreet's division, Ewell's and the Hills' are said to be there. The infantry subsequently marched into town and now hold it. The enemy fired no artillery when we approached, and this together with the statement of citizens goes to show that they are short of ammunition. When the infantry pickets were posted, the enemy seeing the column approaching, fired six or seven 30-pound shells. There was no great rejoicing among the citizens when we entered the town. How the soldiers felt who had been cooped up here for a week may be imagined. In haste,

E. A. PAUL.

Considerable wheat which the rebels had grinding at a mill, and 125 prisoners, have thus far been captured.

Our loss is none killed and only about 20 wounded. I have seen three dead rebels and some 20 who were wounded.

WITHIN THE REBEL LINES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FUNK'S MANOR, ON WEST BRANCH OF ANTIETAM CREEK, FRANKLIN CO., Penn., July 12, 1863.

Taking the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, I passed through the coal regions to Bloody Run, so noted in Revolutionary annals. Two hours' ride brought me to the town of Bedford, where I stopped for the night. In the morning I took my horse to Bloody Run, and thence, on the Chambersburgh Pike, to London, a small village in Franklin County. I found the people up and doing, in every direction, for the salvation of our great and glorious old Commonwealth from further invasion by the rebels, who were at Greencastle, Hagerstown and Williamsport in great force.

After gathering what little news there was to be had at London and vicinity, I determined to visit Hagerstown.

On the night of the 9th I arrived at Greencastle, and proceeded on by byroads for several miles within the enemy's picket line without molestation. Finally I was stopped by a picket guard, and was informed that I "could no further go in this terrible business." Affecting disappointment, the officer of the guard, a fine-looking Virginian, came out to examine, and, after this was gone through with, to his satisfaction, he told me I would be permitted to go to Hagerstown, but not to return under pain of arrest and punishment.

As I trudged along the pike carelessly, covered with dust and well-nigh worn out, I observed five small bridges, posted with artillery, at different points of the road, so as to command it. There was perfect order and discipline manifested, and although some of the troops seemed despondent, many expressed themselves confident of saving their army and its immense plunder.

About two miles north of the town I saw a squad of artillerists spiking three fine brass pieces, which they buried. They said they buried them because they had more than they wanted; but really, I suspect that orders have been given to the troops to make away with everything that will impede them in their retreat over the river and down the Shenandoah Valley to Culpepper.

Arriving in Hagerstown, I found the house of a kind Union family, who cared for me in a manner that I shall never forget, and through them alone I was enabled to move about the city, and escape from the rebel lines without molestation.

Gen. Lee had his headquarters in a private house, which was tastefully draped with the rebel flag and those of the various States from which regiments were bivouacked near the town. The General has a large and fine-looking staff, and all work incessantly at the country maps they have secured from citizens of the Cumberland Valley, and are continually riding to and from the outposts with orders.

Gen. Lee is a fine-looking man. His nose is large and massive, like his features, which are rugged and careworn now. He is much bronzed and his hair and whiskers are tinged with gray. He wears a long flowing beard, now covering most of his face, which gives him quite a venerable appearance. He dresses a fine gray uniform trimmed with black braid, mounts a splendid iron-gray horse, with good equipments, pistols and a heavy rapier. As far as I observed, he bears no badge of distinction about his person except the stars upon the coat-collar, three in number, a large one in the centre and a small one each side. He talks with every one, and is often closeted for hours with his scouts and spies. He wears a capacious slouch-hat, buttoned up on the left side, trimmed with handsome black feathers and bullion ornaments. He would hardly be recognized by our officers in his present "disguise."

At the Washington House I observed a large number of Generals, Colonels, &c. Among them Gens. Ewell, Early, Anderson, Hill, Jenkins, Imboden, Prior, Gordon, Eastman, Pendleton and Mumford. These names I heard mentioned, with others I have now forgotten. Gen. Jenkins is wounded in the forehead by a piece of shell, which he exhibited as a *memento honorabile.* The wound is not serious. Gen. Ewell has a patent leg. Gen. Gordon is wounded in the wrist. A pistol-shot entered his arm just above the wrist joint. This wound is not at all dangerous.

Gen. Longstreet's corps is posted advantageously on the National pike, east and south of this town, his right wing reaching the Potomac River. He is supported by the corps of Gen. A. P. Hill. Gen. Ewell's corps is posted so as to join Longstreet's left wing, and it in turn is supported by Anderson's and Early's divisions. Other divisions of strength are lying between Hagerstown and Williamsport. The cavalry forces extend along the river, and are guarding the trains of supplies and ammunition.

Gen. D. H. Hill has come up from Culpepper, it is said, with a division, and is on the other side of the river. He has a pontoon train, according to report.

Gen. Lee cannot get his army across the Potomac, so he is going to give us battle upon the old Antietam ground, in all probability.

The rebels have succeeded in making off with a large portion of their Pennsylvania plunder, which they have crossed on a ferry-scow, worked with wires or ropes at or near Clear Spring.

The rebels acknowledged in my hearing that they were surprised and badly whipped at Gettysburgh, and that they were "in a bad fix now," to rely upon the genius of Gen. Lee to extricate them from danger.

They had the news of the fall of Vicksburgh from the North, but did not seem to credit the report of the surrender.

The rebels have food enough for a month. They have a large amount of artillery, and enough ammunition for another battle. They have some horses which they captured from Gen. Milroy left.

After obtaining a pass, I came through the lines again, and was soon brought up "with a round turn" by our pickets. A pass from Gen. Couch brought me to Waynesboro, where I reported to Gen. Smith all that I had seen.

FROM THE YORKTOWN PENINSULA.

The Recent Campaign Toward Richmond—Its Hardships—Gen. Keyes and Staff Gone to Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YORKTOWN, Va., Saturday, July 12, 1863.

The forces engaged in the recent Peninsular campaign have reached Yorktown, Keyes' corps, Getty's division and Gen. R. S. Foster's brigade coming overland, arriving here last night, and are already on their way to new scenes. There are some features of this march that will serve to render it one of the most memorable marches of the war. On starting from White House, for a distance of six miles the forces tramped through an immense swamp, a part of the Chickahominy. When, last year, Gen. McClellan passed over the same ground in the execution of the Peninsular campaign, he accomplished the march by means of corduroy roads and other scientific war appliances. During the late march these roads had become entirely broken up by long use, and may now be regarded as destroyed, the timbers being broken and their ends sticking up through the mud to the annoyance of the weary soldier doomed to march over them. When the utter impassability of these tramites is considered it is really to be wondered at how the troops succeeded in getting over them at all. Army wagons, artillery carriages sunk altogether out of sight, compelling their abandonment. During the march the rain fell continuously in torrents, impeding the progress of the troops, and tiring them by their sinking in the mud. Scattered along throughout this swamp were almost endless bales of hay and piles of grain abandoned and set on fire. In order to promote the progress of the trains of our *impedimenta,* they were largely lightened. This occurred in the face of a deliberate retreat precipitated by the proximity of the enemy. The enemy had a small force following us to pick up stragglers and such property as we might leave behind. It is honorable to the Union soldiers that they defeated these hostile purposes. This much may be characterized as one of the most rapid and difficult marches of the war, on account of the extreme heat, the numerous embarrassing circumstances that marked it, and the fact that it was forced in obedience to orders. The men throughout bore it well, though they were, of course, greatly fatigued. Foster's brigade stood it well throughout, but it is made up of veteran troops.

Maj.-Gen. Keyes and Staff, left this morning for Washington. Gen. Rufus King, who was relieved a few days since from the command of Yorktown, at his own request, has again been assigned to the command of this post, though it is understood much contrary to his wishes.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Murder of the Dustin Family—The Sioux Growing Desperate.

From the St. Paul Press, 7th.

From the persons who found and buried the members of the Dustin family, whose murder was chronicled in Friday's *Press*, we learn some particulars of the scene, which shows the barbarities of last Summer are being reënacted. The family were traveling in an open lumber box-wagon, and were attacked on Monday, the 29th ult. It was not until Wednesday following that they were found, and the sight of their decomposed and mangled bodies was truly awful.

Amos Dustin, the father, was sitting in the front part of the wagon, dead, with an arrow sticking in his body, and a deep wound in his breast, apparently made by a tomahawk or war club. His right hand had been cut off, and carried away by the Indians.

Beneath his seat crouched a little child of six years, who had concealed herself there when the attack was made. The life blood of her father had trickled down, covering her face and clothes, and her eyes were literally filled with the blood that had flowed from the mangled body. She says that the Indians saw her, and looked quite sharply at her, but did not offer violence. It is probable that she is mistaken about this, as she is the only member of the family uninjured, and from the displays we have had of savage ferocity, we should not infer that they would knowingly spare a victim in their power.

In another part of the wagon lay the corpse of Mrs. Dustin, the grandmother of the children. An arrow was in her body also, and her head was hanging over the side of the wagon, her long hair dishevelled and streaming in the air, filled with the clotted blood that had flowed from her wounds.

The mother and a child 12 years of age were in the wagon, still alive, but so badly wounded that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. For two days they had lain and suffered beside the dead bodies of their friends, unable to procure succor and assistance.

Indian camp fires were seen in several places in Hennepin County last week, and on Friday a party of seven Indians was discovered at Madison Lake, eight miles from Minneapolis. They were seen by a farmer and his son, and as soon as they saw they were discovered, they dropped in the brush and concealed themselves. The farmer fled, and collecting twelve or fifteen of his neighbors, they returned to the place where the Indians had been seen, and followed the trail, which led around the lake to within six miles of Minneapolis, where, losing the trail, search was abandoned. We have not learned whether it was afterward resumed.

Previous to these late murders and discoveries, Adjt.-Gen. Malmros had sent out Gen. Mungen, who started on the 15th of May to inspect the frontier counties and ascertain their wants. As the result of his tour, the militia companies were armed and supplied with ammunition, in the western part of Faribault County, in the whole of Blue Earth, in the western township of Nicollet, in the whole of Brown, in part of Sibley, in the whole of McLeod, in the western company districts of Carver and Wright, in the whole of Meeker, in nearly all of Stearns, and the town of Sauk Rapids, in Benton County—forming a line of defences from Sauk Rapids to the Iowa line. Arms for companies in these localities were issued previous to these late disturbances, though a portion had not reached their destination at that time. In order that the people might be amply protected from savage foes, the State authorities did not wait for the companies to be mustered and uniformed, as required by law, and the wisdom of this course is now manifest.

An order from Adj.-Gen. MALMROS will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning, calling for volunteer scouts to enlist for sixty days, unless sooner discharged. They are designed to scour the Big Woods from Sauk Centre to the northern line of Sibley county. It is proposed to have one Captain for every forty or sixty men, who will divide their force into squads of not less than five. Each man is to arm, equip and subsist himself, and will receive for compensation one dollar and fifty cents a day.

In addition to this, the Adjutant-General offers a reward of $25 for each scalp of a male Sioux delivered at his office.

This order is dated on the 4th inst., and the bounty was claimed in one instance yesterday. It seems that on the 4th a citizen was out hunting, about twelve miles beyond Hutchinson, and discovered three Indians—succeeded in killing one and making his escape, though not without a severe wound from the gun of a red skin. When the news reached Glencoe, a party of soldiers went out and secured the scalp. Mr. BATES, the Sheriff of McLeod County, brought the trophy to the city yesterday, and ascertaining that a bounty was offered, handed over the prize and obtained the money.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, July 2.

The following letter in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, from Capt. WHITFIELD, of the First Alabama regiment, to his wife, will be read with much interest. From it we have a better conception than we have had before of the hardships which the heroic garrison have had to endure.

The Captain mentions six weeks as the time that their provisions would last. *Half that period has passed, and yet the garrison has not been relieved. Let us hope for the best.*

PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, June 10.

It has now been two months since we had anything trustworthy, or in any shape, from the "balance of the world." Since the Yankee raid on the Southern Railroad, gallant and glorious Port Hudson has been completely isolated, and for the last twenty days thoroughly invested by BANKS' army, outnumbering us only eight to one! Verily, Port Hudson is a "self-supporting institution," and, thanks to Almighty God and the bravery and endurance of our heroic Southern soldiery, is destined to stand yet a while longer, and welcome the detested Yankees to "hospitable graves" by legions. We have been fighting regularly for ten days, and so far have held our own in a remarkable degree. The enemy have made two desperate assaults on our works, and have been as often hurled back with severe loss.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., we had a severe fight, as on that day the Yankees attempted to charge our works at several different points. They came up in fine style, with the "old flag" flying, and yelling for the "best Government the world ever saw." We let them come up within easy range, and then turned loose our infantry and artillery, which sent them back in terrible disorder and shattered ranks. The loss of the enemy was heavy, and it is estimated that since the siege began his loss in killed, wounded and missing has been from three to five thousand, and, sad to relate, our loss has not been inconsiderable. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant soldiers and officers.

What the army of Port Hudson has done and endured no pen can properly depict.

With a large army in our rear and within two hundred yards from our breastworks, a large fleet in sight above and below on the river, you see we are completely and thoroughly cut off from all communication; but notwithstanding all this disagreeable state of things, the army is still in good spirits, and hoping for reinforcements. Owing to our small number of troops, we are compelled to keep every man that can shoulder a musket at the breastworks, day and night, without any relief, in a crouched position, and in a hot, broiling Louisiana sun. The sharpshooters pick off any man that dares lift his head above the works. The Yankees are provided with the best of arms, both large and small, assisted by their fleets and mortars.

Our fortifications are in the shape of a crescent, and extend in a semi-circle of about two miles in diameter around Port Hudson. The Yankees have planted a large quantity of artillery at all points around, and have a cross—yes, double cross fire, on all parts of our army. From the river to their own line there is scarcely a spot that has not been struck with artillery and Minie balls, and as I write the shells are falling in every direction. The camp of our regiment has been in a very warm place, but as the men are nearly all at the breastworks no casualties have occurred from these stray shots.

We can hold Port Hudson as long as our supplies hold out. We have enough to last us five or six weeks yet, and by that time we will certainly be reinforced by Gen. JOHNSTON.

I do not know anything of the situation of affairs in any portion of the Confederacy; but I firmly believe that our situation is surely known, and that we will be rescued. Be it as it may, we will fight on and hope on, and if at last we should be overpowered we will cheerfully submit to our great misfortune—satisfied that Gen. GARDINER and his little Spartan band have done all that determined hearts could do, and that the defenders of Port Hudson will receive the "well done" plaudits of their countrymen. No place during this struggle has been besieged as Port Hudson has, and, now is; still the army is in good spirits, and hope for the best, and will fight to the last. We have a good deal of sickness in the regiment, mostly chills and fever, but the general health is improving.

Our entire loss thus far has been about 400 in all. The following is a list of the casualties in the First Alabama: Killed, 32; wounded, 44. Total, 76, up to June 10, 1863.

CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA.

The Savannah *News* publishes the following from one of the captured crew of the *Atlanta*:

UNITED STATES SHIP VERMONT,
PORT ROYAL, June 19, 1863.

DEAR MOTHER: I write this letter to inform you that I am well and in good spirits. Of course you have heard of the capture of the *Atlanta*, which took place on the 17th inst. We started from Thunderbolt on the 16th inst., about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in Warsaw Sound the next morning about 4 o'clock. We discovered the iron Monitors *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, two of the best and largest of the United States Navy. The Captain informed us that we were to take those two Monitors. He delivered a stirring address to the men, telling them that we must take them. His last words to the men were, "Boys, all I ask of you is don't say stop too soon." He is a brave man, and behaved gallantly in the action. We proceeded to the attack about 5 P. M., and opened the battle by firing the first shot, when the *Atlanta* got aground on a sand-bar, thus placing us at the mercy of the enemy.

The *Atlanta* at this moment proved to be a failure, for the first shot from the enemy passed through her sides near one of the port holes, wounding nearly all the men working at the port, comprising ten men. Nine of them were wounded and one killed. Among the wounded are Mr. THOMAS HERNANDEZ and Mr. AUSTIN, two of our pilots. JAMES FLEETWOOD, pilot, escaped unhurt, and is now along with us in the ship. About six o'clock, we surrendered, but were not ashamed of it, for we were aground, and at the enemy's mercy, the shots which they fired going right through our ship. It would have been murder to have continued the action, for every man on board would have been killed.

After the surrender I was conveyed on board of the iron-clad *Weehawken*, with a number of officers. We were treated like gentlemen, all the officers of the *Weehawken* being kind and gentlemanly in their deportment toward us. From thence we were taken to Port Royal, S. C., on board of this ship, where we were treated very kindly. I had no idea that we would be treated as well as we have been. We have plenty to eat, and good quarters to sleep in. We expect to go to the North (to New-York, I suppose) in a few days, where we will be treated as well. I am in a mess with the officers, being one. Don't fret about me, dear mother, for I expect to be home in about a month. No more at present. In haste, from your affectionate son,

JOHN W. CAREY.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND OF CORRESPONDING WITH THE ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—JOHN O'NEIL, JACOB HEILAND and JOHN BENEDICT were brought to the city on Saturday, from New-York, on the charge of conspiring against the United States; also, with corresponding with the enemies of the same. In the afternoon they had a hearing before Commissioner A. H. SMITH, when ABRAHAM LOUR, Jr., one of the detective officers of the Government, testified to having repeated interviews with the defendants since the 25th of June last, on which day he first met JACOB HEILAND, then known as JOHN MOORE. LOUR had introduced himself and was known to the accused as Mr. SPAULDING, of St. Mary's County, Md., and Officer SHERMAN, who was operating with him, as JOHN DAWSON, of Wilmington, N. C. Most of the interviews took place at the store of FISHER & RICKETTS, No. 84 Wall-street, New-York. Officer LOUR, in the assumed character of Mr. SPAULDING, of St. Mary's, Md., represented that he was going to Richmond, and it was arranged that he should take a mail there in the schooner *Lady's Delight*, which was to be fitted up to run the blockade.

The witness detailed conversations he had with the defendants. Among other things he said that BENEDICT had suggested that one of the two schooners which were about to be fitted out as blockade runners would do for a privateer, and could do much damage to the shipping on the coast. At the time the interview took place, the schooners were not in New-York, but were expected there. It was stated that they were to sail under permit either for Baltimore or Washington. It was finally arranged that SPAULDING or LOUR should go to the eastern shore of Maryland and there await the arrival of the vessel; and he received a package of letters from O'NEIL to take to Richmond. He went as far as Delaware City, and returned to New-York, soon after which the arrests took place. The mail handed to LOUR contained letters to prominent persons in the rebellious States, some of them for residents of South Carolina. These letters were noticed at the hearing on Saturday. At the close of the examination of LOUR, the investigation was continued until to-day. A late act of Congress makes corresponding with the enemies of the United States a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, the former not to exceed $10,000 and the latter five years.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 13.*

THE BATTLE OF HELENA.

The Rebels in a Tight Place—Gallantry of Negro Regiments.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 6th, has the following account of Gen. PRENTISS' fight at Helena, on the morning of the 4th:

"By the arrival of the *New Bon Accord* and *Niagara*, we have received from passengers late and interesting news from Helena. The rebel force, which has been for some weeks concentrating thirty-five miles above that city, has at last made its threatened attack. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, our pickets were driven in by the enemy, who were advancing in force upon our works. So rapidly did they approach that it was impossible to check their advance until they had captured a battery, (the First Missouri, as we learn,) and advanced far down the ravine on the southwest side of the city. The rebels had actually got down to the suburbs of Helena when the guns on Fort Curtis opened upon them with terrible effect. Meanwhile Gen. PRENTISS had formed his men in order of battle and advanced to the charge, while the gunboat *Tyler*, which completely commanded the ravine from the river, began to pour shot and shell among them with the most destructive effect. It will be remembered, by those familiar with the place, that the fort is so situated as to perfectly command the ravine in question from the land, her guns bearing directly down its whole extent. The attacking forces of the rebels, who were commanded by Cols. LEWIS and DUNHAM, seeing themselves thus suddenly subjected to so destructive a fire, began a retreat. This they found a very difficult task, hemmed in on all sides, with a perfect storm of iron hail hurling through their fast-thinning ranks—their commander seeing no chance of escape, and being unsustained by the non-arrival of the main force, which had been promised him—he made a desperate effort to cut his way through. In this he partially succeeded, leaving from 350 to 400 of his men killed and wounded on the field, and a loss of 1,234 prisoners. At 9 o'clock on Saturday night our scouts were engaged in bringing in prisoners. PRICE's whole army was in the neighborhood; it was reckoned at 16,000 men. Gen. PRENTISS supposed the attacking army outnumbered his own army nearly five to one. It was thought that the attack would be renewed yesterday (Sunday) morning, but at the time the *Niagara* left, which was 2 o'clock on Sunday, the scouts had been three miles out, and no enemy had been discovered. The gunboat *Tyler* rendered very essential service, having thrown upward of 500 shells among the enemy's troops. Among the captured are six field officers, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors.

Col. OAKES, of Missouri, is among the captives. Gen. PRENTISS is confident of his ability to hold his position against any attack which the enemy may make. Our troops behaved in the most gallant manner. The gunners at the fort are deserving of praise for the precision with which they raked the enemy's lines by their grape and canister. The negro regiments fought well, fully demonstrating their usefulness as soldiers. At 2 o'clock on Sunday there was no fear of an immediate attack. The result of another hostile effort by the enemy could not prove otherwise than disastrous to them.

Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT promptly furnished reinforcements, which left here on Sunday morning, and Helena is entirely safe. The battery first taken by the enemy was recaptured, as also four of the enemy's guns."

THE REBEL RAID IN OHIO.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 13.

Our city has been full of rumors of the movements of MORGAN, some reporting him as near as Moore's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, while others say he is moving north, endeavoring to get round Cincinnati, and to reach Ripley or Maysville, where he could cross the river.

In our issue of Saturday morning, we stated that MORGAN, after destroying the depot and bridge of the New Albany road at Salem, divided his force, part going up toward Mitchell, and the balance coming this way. We have no advices of the rebels going to Mitchell, as the lines are interrupted to that point and no trains running; but we should judge, from other movements of this marauding band, that the whole of them have been coming this way.

On Saturday MORGAN moved up to Vernon, and yesterday a part of his force came on to Versailles, where they were supposed to be last evening.

A special train was sent out on the Ohio and Mississippi Road yesterday, under the charge of Superintendent LEWIS, with troops to protect the bridges of the road. This train went as far as Vernon, as we learn by dispatches from Mr. LEWIS, received *via* Indianapolis, which place Mr. LEWIS reached last evening. The report that Mr. LEWIS, with the companies of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, sent out to guard the bridges, were gobbled up and paroled, is not correct. A squad of one hundred or more rebels, supposed to be skirmishers of MORGAN'S command, came in at Osgood after the special train on which Mr. LEWIS was passed, and they destroyed three or four bridges, one of them a structure one hundred feet in length. They also destroyed a number of freight cars and other property of the company.

Some of MORGAN'S skirmishers were also reported last evening to have been seen near SUNMAN'S, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and a regiment of our forces that had arrived from Indianapolis was sent out to look after them.

It is still the opinion of the military authorities that MORGAN will endeavor to effect his escape by swimming his horses across the Ohio at Belleview, or near Aurora.

It was thought, when the report came, that MORGAN was moving toward Moore's Hill, that he had abandoned his intention of crossing the Ohio below Lawrenceburgh, and would attempt to pass around the city, and preparations were at once made to defend the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. What those preparations are, we of course have no right to state.

As it is known that MORGAN was still in the neighborhood of Versailles, it is supposed that he will either try to cross the river in a body if he can find some point unprotected, or disband his men and order them to take care of themselves.

Active preparations were in progress yesterday by Gen. BURNSIDE looking to the capture of MORGAN, which we have no right to allude to, but which are, it is supposed, sufficient to defeat or capture his band.

A dispatch was received at headquarters last evening from Louisville, stating that a fight had taken place between Gen. HOBSON'S cavalry and mounted infantry and MORGAN'S forces near Salem, but no credit is placed upon the dispatch by the military authorities, for it is known that MORGAN was last evening near Versailles.

All navigation on the river, except by gunboats and armed transports, was stopped on Saturday. The gunboats have been looking after steamers and flat boats, and removing them out of the reach of MORGAN and his men.

We give elsewhere the orders from Gen. BURNSIDE, proclaiming Martial-law and calling out the volunteer companies and militia.

On Saturday morning, pursuant to notice, Gen. BURNSIDE had a brief interview with the captains of the leading volunteer companies of Cincinnati. The general intimated that it was very important that a complete organization of all the volunteer companies in the city should take place immediately; that company armories should be secured, non-commissioned officers appointed, and everything put on a war footing. He desired to have some data upon which to act, and then all would know precisely where they stood.

He desired to avoid the confusion that was experienced in this city last Fall by closing business, &c.; but if the volunteer companies were not promptly filled and the militia organized, he would be under the necessity of declaring martial law and compelling such organizations to be perfected.

The Captains signified their readiness to come out with their companies whenever Gen. BURNSIDE conceived that the emergency required their services.

The General made a request of the Captains, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 64 9th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, July 11, 1863.

All commanders of volunteer companies in this city are requested to perfect their organizations this evening, and send in writing to these headquarters, by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, complete rolls of their companies, with their places of rendezvous.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
D. R. LARNED, Captain and Adjutant-General.

On Saturday evening the several volunteer companies held meetings at their respective armories, and agreed to turn out. Some ten or eleven companies handed in their rolls yesterday morning, among which were the following: Pearl-street Rifles, Capt. Neff; Winfield Rifles, Capt. Carroll; Rover Guards, Capt. Finch; Pearl-street Rifles, Capt. Gosborn; Scott Rifles, Capt. Russell; Zouave Guard, Capt. James G. Baldwin; Gymnasium Light Guard, Capt. Amos Baldwin; Butler Light Guard, Capt. Tatem.

It will be seen by the order of Gen. BURNSIDE, that these companies are to report at 10 o'clock this morning for duty.

COTTON MOVEMENTS—SCENES ON THE LEVEE.

Notwithstanding yesterday was Sunday, the levee was quite lively during the afternoon. By order of Gen. BURNSIDE steam was raised on the side-wheel steamers *Gen. Buell, Albert Pierce, Welcome, Swallow, Magnolia* and other boats. The wharf was thronged with visitors anxious to ascertain the contemplated movements of the boats. In the meantime a detail from the Provost-Guard suddenly and quietly appeared and commenced pressing in all the idlers they could find. It was soon ascertained that their services were required to roll cotton—some three thousand bales of the Government staple being on the wharf—on the boats, for the protection of their boilers. About one hundred and fifty able-bodied citizens were soon picked up, and up to a late hour last night were hard at work "rolling cotton" on board of the boats. Among the stevedores we noticed a number of gentlemen with their "Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes on," pitching in most industriously. During the afternoon and evening there were several foot-races in order to avoid the guard, and, we regret to state, one party was bayoneted, and another, a mate on one of the boats, shot in the arm by the guard. They were ordered to "halt," but failing to obey, were roughly dealt with. Two other men were fired at, one of them twice, but were not hit. There was considerable dodging and tall time made through alleys and by-streets, in order to escape capture by the pursuing Provost-Guard. As soon as it was generally known that "what was out," citizens in large squads gathered at the intersections of Fourth and Sycamore, Main and Vine streets, not feeling disposed to venture down so far as the levee. We are not posted relative to the intended use or movement of the boats, and if we were, we have not space or inclination to go into further detail.

MARTIAL LAW IN CINCINNATI, NEWPORT AND COVINGTON.

CITY OF CINCINNATI, MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 13, 1863.

CITIZENS: It is necessary that you should organize for the defence of our city.

With a force of able-bodied men sufficient, if properly organized, to defend our city against any force that could be brought against it, you are powerless without organization. The emergency requires that you should suspend all business at once, and prepare for defence. As soon as the organization is complete, business may be resumed, and hereafter, when danger comes, the enforcement of martial law will not be necessary, business need not be suspended, but, like men without alarm or confusion, you can rally for the defence of your homes.

I do therefore request that business of all kinds be suspended after 10 A. M. to-day, July 13, 1863, and that the citizens assemble at the place heretofore designated by the Ward Trustees, and that all white male citizens organize into companies under the militia law.

All citizens are expected to aid in the organization and obey such instructions as they may receive from the General commanding the Department.

LEN. A. HARRIS, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
July 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—Martial law is hereby declared in the Cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. All business will be suspended until further orders, and all citizens will be required to organize in accordance with the directions of the State and municipal authorities. The Commanding General, convinced that no one whose services are necessary for the defence of these cities would care to leave now, places no restriction upon travel.

By command of Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official.
D. R. LARNED, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Rumors About the Alabama—A Blockade Runner.

We have received Jamaica papers as late as July 4. They contain very little news, but the following items are of interest:

JAMAICA.

THE ALABAMA.

Rumors of all kinds were in circulation, to the effect that the pirate *Alabama* was in the vicinity of the islands. One report was that she had been spoken, on June 14, by H. B. M. sloop *Scarecrow*, another that she was seen about the same time off Port Royal, but all these stories were contradicted nearly as soon as they were started. It was also reported and authoritatively denied that the *Sir William Peel*, steamer, had sailed to take stores to the pirate.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 16.

The schooner *Stingray*, which is fast becoming as famous as the *Alabama*, from the frequency with which she has successfully run the blockade, again arrived here yesterday from Texas, with a cargo of cotton, consigned to Messrs. DAVIDSON, COLTHIRST & Co.

NEGRO TROOPS.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 9.

A fortnight ago we mentioned that the Third West India regiment, which had left here for Africa, were called upon to fight with one of the native tribes a few days after their landing. This intelligence has been confirmed, and the black troops now in this island, with the exception of two companies, will embark to-day or to-morrow for Africa, where an effective force appears to be necessary to maintain British authority.

IRON-CLADS.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 8.

We have been informed that the iron-clad ships *Warrior, Revenge* and *Resistance* are on their way out to join the fleet on this station.

EARTHQUAKE.

From the Jamaica Journal, June 16.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt in this city on Friday night last, at 17 minutes to 10 o'clock. The oscillation was very short, but it was accompanied with a rumbling sound as of distant thunder.

HAYTI.

From the Jamaica Guardian, July 2.

By the arrival of the *Plantagenet* we have late news from Hayti. The Court-martial appointed to be held at St. Marc, to try the individuals implicated in the attempt at revolt on the 5th May last at Dessalines, was opened on Monday, 8th June, and was occupied in hearing the affidavits and depositions of the witnesses till the 12th. On Saturday, the 13th, the pleadings were commenced, which lasted for six days, and the verdict was given on the morning of the 19th at 8 o'clock.

Of fifty-nine individuals accused, seventeen have been sentenced to death, viz.: Aime Legros, Maurice Ducasse, Etheagene Viena, Dossous Blaise, Garcon Bois, Milnay Augustin, Alexandre Legros, Vigne Vigne, and Vincent Charles, Celicour Leon Leeros, Gaou Achille, Beaubrun Darant, Limage Remain, Marcelin Fils, Alexandre Jean, Louis Jean Baptist and Zaliama Donatien. The last eight were condemned for contumacy.

The following individuals have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for refusing to make disclosures: Galant Chevalier, Paul Coffy, Zamor Aine, Daniel Bonbon, Fiorelle St. Macary, Dessein Marcelin, and Eugene Lafiotte. The other thirty-five accused were acquitted.

The decree of the courtmartial was, conformably to law, immediately executed against eight of the non-contumacious condemned to death.

The execution of MAURICE DUCASSE has been suspended; the delegation of Government having presented His Excellency a petition in his behalf, soliciting his pardon, or a commutation of sentence. The petition is favored by Gens. LUBERSSE BARTHELEMY, commanding the Arrondissement of St. Marcs, LOUIS JOSEPH ALEXIS, Aid-de-Camp to the President of Hayti, on mission at St. Marc; ZURENNE GUERRIER, President of the Court-Martial, and the military accuser to said Court.

Addresses from all parts of the island were being daily sent to the President of Hayti, expressing the unbounded confidence in which the people held his Government—for the patriotism and energy displayed in the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives, as well as in suppressing late attempts at revolt.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

There is no important news from this place. At noon on Friday, June 19, Gen. AMIE LEGROS and seven others—the leaders of the late revolution—were shot at St. Marc. Of the nine others condemned to die, and who were not taken with the rest, one has been pardoned, and report states that several had since been caught and shot, but of these reports we have no particulars. One of the new line of coasting steamers had arrived.

A Conspiracy Case in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 14.

Yesterday, before United States Commissioner AUBREY H. SMITH, a further hearing was had in the case of JOHN L. O'NEIL, JOHN MOORE and JOHN BENEDICT, charged with a conspiracy against the Government, and with treason. Detective LOWER was again examined, but nothing new was elicited, except that Capt. BENEDICT told witness that he had letters at Easton, Penn., for relatives of JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond.

L. J. Sherman, sworn—I am a detective in the United States service; knew the prisoners; on the 24th of June my brother William started for New-York, in company with another person, for the purpose of detecting these parties; on the 25th I received a dispatch from my brother to come to New-York; I went there and met Mr. Lower and my brother; got information of Mr. Charles Vansant, No. 160 Broadway; I was to represent myself as Dawson, of Wilmington, N. C., and Mr. Lower as Mr. Spaulding, of St. Mary's, Md.; met Mr. Vansant and introduced ourselves; Mr. V. was at first shy, but at last seemed satisfied; we inquired for Moore; he took us to Brooklyn, where we met Mr. Moore, and I had a private conversation with him, and when he found out that I was disposed to engage in the contraband trade, he stated that he was engaged in it, and had an understanding with the officials at Richmond; he said he had had a private conversation with Davis in regard to the matter; I represented that I had eight boxes to go; he said he would land them at Smith's Point; we agreed to meet again at Vansant's store; at the next interview Moore said he did not think he could get my goods through, as the captain he expected had not come; I told him the goods must go, and he said then that he thought he could get a man to take them; I then had five boxes brought from Philadelphia; I also met Dr. O'Neil at Vansant's; we talked of the raid in Pennsylvania, and Dr. O'Neil spoke highly of Lee's success; I had another interview at Moor's house with Mr. Moore, and I met there Dr. Massey's wife, who inquired of Mr. Moore when that mail for Richmond was going; when I found there was a mail, I asked to be allowed to send a letter; we agreed to meet again at No. 84 Wall-street; I then had a letter written for Gen. Whiting, and Dr. O'Neil told Rickards to put that letter into the mail for Richmond; Rickards spoke of Lee, and said he hoped to God that Lee would come into Philadelphia and destroy it; Dr. O'Neil said he had been expecting the raid for some time; Mr. Fisher, who was present, said that he had been engaged in the contraband trade, and had sent considerable goods; that he was ashamed to go into Virginia, his native State, but he believed he rendered more service in this way than if he entered the service.

Mr. SHERMAN detailed the conversation, in which it was proposed to turn Capt. BENEDICT's schooner, *Lady's Delight*, into a piratical craft to capture Government transports, and, if possible, secure by capture a better vessel, and then run into the Delaware breakwater and destroy the Lighthouse. He thought they could board the merchant vessels and do a great deal of mischief. He stated that he was anxious to make a name among the Southern people. Dr. O'NEIL said he was ready for anything, no matter what; at a subsequent interview. Capt. BENEDICT stated that he would go to Easton to get a mail for Richmond, and further, that he had fixed his property in such a manner that even if detected, the Government could not confiscate it; he further claimed to have done all in his power for the Southern Confederacy; that he had got four of the best moulders at Washington to go to Richmond to work at the Government works there; and further, that he sent goods by means of passes procured from the Secretary of War. After securing all the information possible, the parties were arrested at Jersey City and Brooklyn. A search of MOORE's house was afterward made, and among his effects was found a photograph of Stonewall JACKSON and a lot of letters.

The examination of the witness was not concluded at 3 o'clock and the case was adjourned until this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Recent Promotions in the Regular Army.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. James D. Graham to be Colonel, *vice* Long, retired.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Delafield to be Colonel, *vice* Thayer, retired.

Maj. Daniel P. Woodbury to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Graham, promoted.

Maj. James H. Simpson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Delafield, promoted.

Capt. Robert S. Williamson to be Major, *vice* Woodbury, promoted.

Capt. Quincy A. Gillmore to be Major, *vice* Simpson, promoted.

Capt. Frederick E. Prime to be Major, *vice* Whipple, deceased.

First.-Lieut. Orlando M. Poe to be Captain, *vice* Cross, killed at Beverly Ford.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. George D. Ramsay to be Colonel, *vice* Craig, retired.

Lieut.-Col. William Maynadier to be Colonel, *vice* Symington, retired.

Maj. Robert H. K. Whiteley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Ramsay, promoted.

Maj. Peter V. Hagner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Maynadier, promoted.

Capt. John McNutt to be Major, *vice* Whiteley, promoted.

Capt. Thomas J. Rodman to be Major, *vice* Hagner, promoted.

First.-Lieut. William H. Harris to be Captain, *vice* McNutt, promoted.

First.-Lieut. Alfred Mordecai to be Captain, *vice* Rodman, promoted.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Capt. Robt. M. Morris, Third cavalry, to be Major, *vice* Williams, dismissed. (This is the Williams who was hung in Tennessee as a spy, by order of Gen. Rosecrans.)

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Capt. James B. Ricketts to be Major, *vice* Vodges, promoted.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Sherman, Fifth artillery, to be Colonel, *vice* Gates, retired.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Major Israel Vodges, First artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Sherman, promoted.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Capt. Maurice Maloney, Fourth infantry, to be Major, *vice* Sprague, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burbank, Thirteenth infantry, to be Colonel, *vice* Miles, died of wounds received at Harper's Ferry.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Reynolds, Fourteenth infantry, to be Colonel, *vice* Loomis, retired, (since killed in action near Gettysburgh.)

Lieut.-Col. Daniel Butterfield, Twelfth infantry, to be Colonel, *vice* Reynolds, killed in action.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Major Samuel K. Dawson, Ninth infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Paul, killed in action near Gettysburgh.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Capt. Andrew W. Bowman, Third infantry, to be Major, *vice* Patten, promoted.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Capt. Samuel B. Hayman, Seventh infantry, to be Major, *vice* Lovel, promoted.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Maj. John T. Sprague, Eleventh infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Schriver, appointed Inspector-General.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Maj. Christopher C. Augur, Thirteenth infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Butterfield, promoted.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Maj. Isaac V. D. Reeve, First infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Burbank, promoted.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Maj. John H. King, Fifteenth infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Capt. Pinkney Lugeubue, Ninth infantry, to be Major, *vice* Carpenter, killed in action.

Capt. Henry R. Selden, Fifth infantry, to be Major, *vice* Dawson, promoted.

Capt. Charles C. Gilbert, First infantry, to be Major, *vice* Willard, killed in action near Gettysburgh.

Gen. Burnside's Department.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, O., July 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 113.—In accordance with the opinion of the Solicitor to the War Department, and with instructions of the Secretary of War, through the Judge-Advocate-General, based upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice TANEY, in the case of ABLEMAN *vs.* BOOTH, the following directions are given for the conduct of the military officers of this Department in cases of *habeas corpus*, issued from State Courts for persons in the official custody or control of such military officers, whether as enlisted soldiers, arrested deserters, or arrested parties chargeable with offences to be tried before a Military Court.

I. Whenever such writ is served upon a military officer, in the case referred to, he shall make a respectful return in writing, setting forth—1. That the respondent is a military officer, duly commissioned and appointed in accordance with the laws of the United States, and stating the nature of the duty to which he is assigned; 2. The reason of the custody of the person demanded, whether as enlisted soldier, deserter or criminal arrested under military law; 3. That the production of said person in court would be inconsistent with and in violation of his duty as a military officer, under the orders of his superiors; 4. That said person is now held under authority of the United States, and that for these reasons, and without intending any disrespect to the honorable Judge who issued the process, he declines to produce said person, or to subject him to the process of the court. To this return a statement of other material facts may be added.

II. When the return to the writ has been made in accordance with the foregoing instructions, the jurisdiction of the State Court over the case is held to have ceased, and the officer will proceed with his military duty as if no such writ had been issued.

III. If after such return, the Judge should proceed in the case, either personally against the officer making the return, or in favor of the person held, and for the purpose of enforcing his release from custody, complete protection will be afforded by the nearest military authority, acting firmly but with all possible respect to the Court.

IV. Official information of every case arising under this order will be immediately forwarded, through the regular channels, to these headquarters.

V. It will be carefully noticed that the provisions of this order do not apply to writs or processes issued out of the Federal Courts.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

How a Bearer of Dispatches from Gen. Meade was Shot.

From the York (Pa.) Democratic Press.

A most unfortunate catastrophe took place at the residence of Mr. GEORGE BARR, who resides on the road leading from Hanover to Stick's Tavern, in Codorus township, in this county, on the night of the 30th ult., which resulted in the death of a bearer of dispatches to Gen. SCHENCK, at Baltimore, from our forces at Hanover. A number of reports are afloat in relation to the lamentable tragedy, but the particulars related to us are substantially as follows: A man came to the house of Mr. BARR about 12 or 1 o'clock on the above-mentioned night, and knocked at the door, and demanded feed for his horse; and as the rebels were in the neighborhood at the time, Mrs. BARR naturally became alarmed, and opened a window in the second story of the house, and sounded a horn to arouse some of the neighbors, thinking that the rebels had come to plunder the house or murder them, whereupon the stranger told her that if she did not desist in her attempt to alarm the people in the neighborhood he would shoot her. Mrs. BARR, however, did not pay any attention to his threat to shoot her, and she continued to sound the horn, when the man threatened to fire the house if she did not at once forbear. In the meantime Mr. BARR charged his gun, and deliberately shot the stranger, under the impression that he was a rebel that had come to do them violence. He must have died almost instantly, as he was found entirely dead with his pistol lying beside him. When Mr. BARR found what a fatal mistake he had made in conjecturing that he was a rebel, and that his errand was of a different nature from that which he supposed it to be, he was deeply affected, and could scarcely realize the fact that he had committed the act. An inquest was held over the body by Esquire GRAUMER, when he was found to be one of our own men, and a bearer of dispatches, as above stated.

We understand that Mr. BARR has given himself up to the military authorities, and will be regularly tried by a military court for the deed, when the particulars in the case will be more fully developed.

TESTING ORDNANCE.—For several weeks past a 13-inch gun, of RODMAN's model, cast at Fortress Monroe, has undergone a series of experiments. Its weight is 33,615 pounds, and it is fourteen feet long. A 275-pound shot has been fired, with a charge of 30 pounds of powder, and as yet there is no perceptible enlargement of the bore, though the piece has been discharged nearly 300 times. Thus far the experiments have been confined to trying the gun's durability; but, in a few days, the test will be made as to the distance and penetrability of the projectiles thrown.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board held a regular session last evening.

A communication from the Committee on War and Military Affairs was submitted, on the petition of Col. MURPHY, of the Kings County volunteers, for aid to enable him to complete the organization of his regiment, with a resolution denying the prayer of the petitioner.

Alderman TERNAN thought that from events transpiring in New-York, we were treading on a volcano, which in a moment might belch forth its fires, and advocated the giving of a bounty to all enlisted men.

Alderman TAYLOR was of the opinion that the money was required by the Colonel only, and not for bounties to the men, and therefore he opposed it.

Alderman STRONG was prepared to act as a lawful citizen, and frown down all attempts at violations of law. He had witnessed several riots in New-York, and the result had always been that the law was supreme and the guilty parties eventually punished. This affair would pass away, and be a shame to all who had not raised their voice against it. The American people had always maintained law, and ever would.

The resolution was referred back to the same Committee for further report.

The Mayor vetoed a resolution appropriating $200 for a flag for the Fifty-sixth regiment. the reason being that there was no money in the treasury for that purpose. He expressed gratification, however, that a stand of colors had been furnished by the citizens.

Alderman BELKNAP offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to make no further payment to any contractor for cleaning streets and removing ashes and garbage, unless upon the certificate of the President of the Board of Contracts, certifying that the work has been done in conformity with the terms of the contract and to the satisfaction of the Board of Contracts.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board soon after adjourned.

THE TENTH WARD HOMICIDE.—JANE CASEY, who shot a young man in her house in Baltic-street, near Hoyt, and from the effects of which he died, was yesterday committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury. The name of deceased is GEORGE BEATTY. MICHAEL CASEY, the husband, was committed as accessory before the fact.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 14, 1863.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$12,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Co. Cl.	106	50	Erie R. Pref.	102
4,000	N. C. State 6s	69	15	Hudson R. R.	172
3,000	do	68½	200	Harlem R. s30	104¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	300	do	105
6,000	E. 4th M. Bs	105	1100	do	105¼
1,000	Har. R. 2d M	103½	200	do	105⅜
3,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	120	900	Reading R.	104⅜
15,000	C.&N.W. 1st M	88	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅜
100	Continental Bank	93	300	do	95
5,000	Amer. Gold	131¼	100	M. S. & N. I.	77¾
7,000	do b3	131⅜	300	do	77⅝
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	32	250	do	77⅝
100	Nic. Tran. Co.	3¼	100	do s3	77⅜
100	Cumb. Coal, Prf.	21¾	200	M. So. & N. I. R. G.	115⅜
50	Ill. Cen. Full S. b30	98	150	do c.	115
15	do	97	900	Cleve. & P. R.	87
125	Pacific M. S. Co.	197½	200	do s20	87
5	do	197	100	do s20	87¼
100	do	199	200	do s20	87⅜
200	do	199½	600	do s20	87½
200	do	200	600	do	87⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	200	do	87⅝
100	Erie Railway	94¾	400	do b10	87⅜
300	do s3	95¼	200	do s3	87
200	do	95	300	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	57
150	do	95¼	100	do s10	56
200	do b30	95⅛	50	Tol. & Wab.	75
250	do	95⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	67¾
200	do b30	95⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	30⅛
			50	do	30

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$5,000	Mo. State 6s	70¼	200	Reading R.	104¾
50	Cumb. Coal Pr.	21¾	200	do b3	104¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	700	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	77¾
300	Erie Railway s3	95¼	200	do s3	77¾
400	do	95¼	300	do b3	77⅞
200	do s5	95¼	200	do s10	77¾
100	do s3	95⅛	100	do	77⅞
400	do b3	95¼	100	Clev. & P. R. s5	87⅜
100	do s10	95⅛	400	do s3	87⅛
300	do	95⅛	300	do	87⅛
200	Harlem R. c	106¼	900	do s3	87⅜
200	do s3	106¼	500	do b10	87⅜
1200	do	106⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	95
200	do b3	106¼	100	Chi. & R. Is.	95
200	do s3	106⅛	100	do	95⅛

TUESDAY, July 14—P. M.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange to-day, in consequence of the preparations among all business people in the afternoon to put an end to the riotous disturbances up town. The transactions at the early Board were on a limited scale, although prices were firm for Stocks, while the price of Gold Coin was weak. Soon after the adjournment the latter sold down to 130⅛@130¼, but subsequently returned to yesterday's quotation, 131¼ ℔ cent. It was pretty well demonstrated, in the excitement created by the riot, that timid Bankers and speculators on the Street were about as unwilling to accumulate Gold Coin as any other property. Some of the former refused to draw Exchange on London for Gold, although some few parties were ready to hand it over to them for shipment. In the afternoon there was a partial restoration of confidence, and Exchange closed 144½@145 ℔ cent. on the basis of 131¼ ℔ cent. for Gold. And nearly the entire Share list, as well as Government Stocks, were firm. The following prices were made in comparison with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	131¼	131¼	Harlem Pref.	102	102
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	106	Mich. Central	109	109
N. Y. Central	119	118¾	Mich. Southern	77¾	77¾
Erie	96⅜	95⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	114⅜	115⅜
Erie Preferred	102½	102	Illinois Central	107	107
Hudson	178	178	Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	197¼	202	Fort Wayne	67	67¾
Harlem	106⅛	106¼	Rock Island	94¾	95
Canton	27⅛	27⅜	Northwest	30⅜	30¼
Prairie du Chien	58	57	Galena	94	94
Treas. Cer., new	98⅞	98⅞	Reading	105	104¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Bank	Bid	Bank	Bid
Merchants'	108	Hanover	94
America	122	Metropolitan	109
Tradesmen's	106	Corn Exchange	109
Butchers' and Drovers'	121	Continental	93
National	105	St. Nicholas	96
Commerce	101	Park	131
American Exchange	105	New-York Exchange	110
Bank of North Amer.	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Mortgage	Bid	Mortgage	Bid
N. Y. Cen 6s.	105	Al. & T. H. firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	101½	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	100
Erie R. seconds, '79	114	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	88½
Erie thirds, '83	109	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	57
Erie fourths, '80	105	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	76
Erie fifths, '88	103	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	93
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Gal. & Chic. firsts	108
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	117	Gal. & Chi. Extended	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106½
Har. seconds, '64	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. Cen. '69 '72	117	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	108
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Mch. So. seconds	101½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	97
Illinois Central '75	124	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80

Mr. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Jr., has retired from the Stock Exchange firm of KISSAM & TAYLOR. The business will be continued by the brothers KISSAM, under the style of KISSAM & Co., No. 36 Wall-street.

Messrs. H. T. MORGAN & Co. will pay off at par the unexecuted First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Railway, due on 1st August.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loans	$1,069,969
Decrease of Specie	745
Increase of Deposits	197,269
Decrease of Circulation	56,820
Increase of United States Notes	963,129

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. free from Government tax, payable on the 17th inst. The Standard Fire Insurance Company a dividend of 5 ℔ cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 14, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 65 bbls. Ashes, 15,264 bbls. Flour, 625 bags Corn Meal, 102,120 bushels Wheat, 77,609 bushels Corn, 10,858 bushels Barley, 42,077 bushels Oats, 1,769 pkgs. Provisions, and 470 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, including Pots at $7@7 25, and Pearls (nominally) at $9 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet and depressed. Western Yellow, 46c.@47c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in demand, at steady rates.

CHEMICALS—Have been dull, and prices somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON say: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 7,242 bags, and embrace 2,030, balance ℔ *Tordenskjold*, at 27¾c.; 2,396 ℔ *Henry Hill*, at 27½c., and 2,100 ℔ *A. M. Henrietta*, at 27c. The market closes quiet, but firm." We quote: Java, at 35½c. @36c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 30c.@32c.; Rio, at 27c.@29½c.; and St. Domingo, at 27c. ℔ ℔. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 125,619 pkgs., including 1,317 bags, and 13,907 mats Java, 102,560 bags Rio and Santos, 2,400 bags Maracaibo, 350 bags Laguayra, 650 bags St. Domingo, and 3,835 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been quiet, at 31c.@ 31½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet, and rather heavy. Middlings, 62c.@63c. ℔ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive, at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Have been in limited request, including prime Live Geese, at 48c.@50c. ℔ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, yet quoted firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 10@@$4 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@ $5 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 10	@$4 70
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales since our last, 500 bbls, at $6@$6 70 for poor to good superfine; $6 75@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 30@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull to-day, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

FRUIT.—The market continues very quiet; prices are unsettled. Layer Raisins, $4 65; Bunch, do. $4 25 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at declining rates. Sales have been made of 46,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50; Amber Western at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western (Winter) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 29@$1 31; Milwaukee Club at $1 19@$1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 12@$1 25, and Amber State at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn continues heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported to-day of 36,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c., for shipping mixed Western: 65½c.@66c. for unsound; 73c. for White, and 69c.@70c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye rules dull and heavy, at 90c.@$1 03, according to quality, ℔ bushel; sales 8,400 bushels. Oats are very quiet, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c. @76c.; State at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the business in Breadstuffs, since June 30, thus: "A material decline in the value of Gold and Sterling Exchange consequent upon the late success of the Federal forces, has not only quite unsettled all descriptions of business, but produced great irregularity in the price of every description of breadstuffs, and served to increase our already large stock of flour in store. For a week past the trade has been light, the city dealers supplying themselves only for their immediate wants. There has been no panic in the article, but a gradual reduction to meet the views of shippers, the market closing yesterday heavily and a few cents lower. There has been a good inquiry for Wheat, and the exports for the fortnight have been large, including considerable for Havre and Antwerp. Holders have sold freely at the decline, but the depressed state of the market for Exchange has restricted the trade. The accounts daily received from most of the wheat-growing sections of the West confirm the opinion of a good crop and its safe gathering, although the high price of labor and scarcity of men greatly retard the operations. Rye is scarce and firm at our quotations. For Indian Corn the demand has been animated at the decline, the receivers meeting the market freely. The supplies continue to arrive in good condition, prices fluctuating a cent or two daily."

HAY—North River Bale is in fair supply and moderate request to-day, at 75c.@90c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue quiet and depressed, at 15c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Has been very quiet at old prices.

LEAD—Is dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been in very slack demand at irregular prices.

OILS—Business has been very dull to-day; prices are nominally unchanged.

New-Bedford market, week ending July 13. Sperm—Remains unchanged in price, with a moderate demand for home consumption. The sales since our last embrace 900 bbls. in parcels, at $1 50 ℔ gallon, and the sales have been confined to the trade. Whale—The market for Whale is firm. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,859 bbls.—300 at 91c. ℔ gallon, and the balance on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	37,703	38,068	315,250
Same time last year	27,043	67,388	563,550

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 22,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 64x64, 14c., cash, early in the week; 5,000 do. 64x64, 12½c., cash, Thursday; 8,000 do. 64x64, 13c., cash, last of the week; 4,000 do. 60x 64, 12¼c., cash, last of the week; 2,000 do. 60x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, and sales have been made of only 400 bbls., at $11 75@ $11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 75@$13 87½ for new Mess; $10 62½@$11 37½ for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c. @5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 5½c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10c., ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet; sales 280 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly, at 9c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues inactive and nominal.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 240 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c @12c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 55,000 ℔s., at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The disturbances in the City have brought business to a stand still. Sales 553 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., at 45½c.@45¾c., chiefly at 45½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive and nominal. For Liverpool, 26,000 bushels Grain at 6½d @7½d. ℔ bushel; 400 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, 65 tons Heavy Goods at 30s. ℔ ton. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Steamer	Date	From	To
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernian	July 18	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	July 2	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Steamer	Date	From	To
George Wash'gton	July 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Steamer	Date	From	To
North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown, by the *Edinburgh*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Lee's Army has escaped! Such is the official news from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning. Gen. Meade telegraphs to Gen. Halleck, under date 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, that the enemy were all across the Potomac, with the exception of a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, captured by the cavalry at Falling Waters. They also secured two guns, two caissons, two battle-flags, and a large number of small arms. The rebels appear to have crossed at two points—Falling Waters and Williamsport. At the former place they had a pontoon bridge, and at the latter place a bridge of flat-boats. The flat-boats are said to have been built of timber taken from the houses at Williamsport.

We have a confirmation this morning of the report published yesterday, that the second attack on Charleston has commenced. A dispatch boat, which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, having left the vicinity on Monday afternoon, brings the gratifying news that the whole of the Morris Island batteries had then been captured by our forces, with the exception of Fort Wagner, and there was every prospect of the speedy capture of that one. The attack commenced on Friday morning last. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was between seven and eight hundred.

The news from Vicksburgh, which is to the 8th inst., is very important. Immediately after the surrender, on the 4th, Gen. Sherman moved out in the direction of the Big Black River with a numerous force. On the following day he encountered Gen. Joe Johnston's army, drawn up in line of battle, and after a sanguinary engagement defeated him, capturing 2,000 prisoners. A report is added that Gen. Blair was in possession, and a rumor is added that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks on the 5th inst., 18,000 prisoners falling into his hands. Gen. Grant had finished paroling the prisoners captured at Vicksburgh, and they were found to number 31,227.

At a late hour last night we received the glorious news of the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the morning of the 9th inst. The news comes through the Richmond papers, which now acknowledge the fall of Vicksburgh.

The news from Tennessee is also important. Our special correspondent, on his way from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, brings intelligence that the main body of Bragg's army, which succeeded in reaching Chattanooga, has fallen back from that place to Atlanta, Ga., and the presumption is that the bulk of his forces have been sent to garrison Richmond. Gen. Rosecrans, during his forward movement, captured abont 5,000 prisoners. His army is in fine condition.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that John Morgan crossed the Big Miami River at Venice on Monday night, and burned the bridge behind him. He crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad yesterday morning, moving toward Camp Dennison. He subsequently visited Miamiville, on the Little Miami Road, where he tore up the track and fired into the accommodation train going West, which immediately put back. Morgan's men are reported to be much jaded, and a number of them have been captured.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the South to the Spanish Government, with the cognizance and full sanction of the French Emperor. The proposals are said to be under consideration, with a knowledge that, if Spain consents, she will have the support of France. In the British House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle had made an explanation regarding the Northwestern boundary. In the House of Commons, in answer to a question by Mr. Foster, Mr. Layard had positively denied that any communication whatever had been received by the British Government from the French Emperor in regard to mediation since last November. There is nothing new regarding the Polish question, as it affects the politics of Europe. The Russians are stated to have suffered several serious defeats at the hands of the revolutionists. The financial and commercial news is not important. Cotton was rather dull of sale.

GENERAL NEWS.

The formidable riot which commenced in this City on Monday was continued throughout yesterday with unabated, but fortunately not, as on the previous day, unchecked fury. As a natural consequence of the universal excitement of Monday the numbers of the rioters were largely increased yesterday, but so also were the preparations of the authorities to meet them. By a vigorous use of these preparations and the shooting of a score or more of the rioters by the military, a decided check was given to the career of the mob; and although the *demonstrations* made by the rioters were on a more extensive scale, yet their achievements were of far less magnitude. The chief motive of the mob at present seems to be plunder, and another day will probably witness the end of its ravages, though the disgrace inflicted upon the City will, of course, not be so transient.

The Board of Aldermen are to meet by special call at 11 o'clock this morning, when an ordinance probably will be introduced to raise a fund sufficient to pay the commutation fee of poor men in the City who may be drafted or to procure substitutes for them at $300 each.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller calling attention to the act to amend the Code of Procedure, and stating that under its provisions the Supreme Court had appointed five, and the Common Pleas and Superior Courts each three short-hand writers, whose salaries at $1,500, would amount to $16,500 per year. So far the "stenographer's fees" from litigants, paid over to the clerks, have amounted to $375. Upon this basis the Comptroller estimates that an assessment of $9,750 will be required from "County Contingencies" to pay these salaries. The communication was referred. The Comptroller's semi-annual report of receipts and expenditures was presented and ordered to be printed. The receipts to the first instant were, from revenue bonds, issued at five per cent. interest-rate, $1,987,700, from taxes $572,894 24, interest on same, $30,202 44; Court fees, $17,800 19; Court fines, $3,934; excise license fees, $2,760. Total, $2,615,290 87, making, with the balance on hand at the close of last year, a total of $3,034,743 43. From this warrants have been paid to the amount of $2 325,879 69, leaving a balance in the treasury, June 30, of $708,863 73. The payments this year included the retirement of over $750,000 worth of last year's revenue bonds. Otherwise the expenditures amounted to $1,663,600 10. The balance remaining of the appropriations for the year and of balances from previous years is $3,851,766 01. A resolution to provide an armory for the Eighty-fourth regiment, Col. F. A. Tompkins, a newly organized militia corps, for their use on their return home from Pennsylvania, was presented and referred. Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday, to afford the members of the Board and their employes an opportunity to join the preparations for restoring the quiet of the City in the afternoon. Stocks were firm; Gold Coin weak and at a fraction below Monday's quotations—131½ ℘ cent. Exchange, 144½@145 ℘ cent.

Business was partially suspended yesterday. Transactions in Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries were unusually limited; prices were generally lower and quite irregular. Very light sales of most other articles were also reported at drooping prices. Freights were inactive. Merchants devoted most of their time to the organization of a force to aid the authorities in suppressing the riot.

The Live Stock trade, in common with everything else, suffers materially from the riot at present prevailing in the City, though no disposition has thus far been shown to injure the animals. It was, however, impossible to drive stock through many of the crowded streets. Sales of beef cattle were hurried up at Forty-fourth-street Monday morning in anticipation of disturbance, and it was fortunate that such was the case, for by 3 o'clock P. M. the hotel and other business places connected with the yards were a mass of ruins. Most of the cattle had previously been sold at 9½c.@11c. ℘ ℔., and the few remaining lots were sent elsewhere or driven into the back yards. Very little business was done Tuesday, and that unsatisfactory. Sheep are rather scarce, and are worth 5¼c.@5½c. ℘ ℔., live weight. Trade good.

The Raging Riot—Its Character, and the True Attitude Toward It.

The mob in our City is still rampant. Though the increasing display of armed force has done something to check its more flagrant outrages, it is yet wild with fury, and panting for fresh havoc. The very fact of its being withstood seems only to give it, for the time, new malignity; just as the wild beast never heaves with darker rage than when he begins to see that his way is barred. The monster grows more dangerous as he grows desperate. More than ever, everything depends on the energy and vigilance of the authorities, and the sustaining coöperation of all true men. Official duty and public spirit should supremely rule the hour. The man in public place, or in private place, who falters in this dread crisis should stand accursed.

We trust that Gov. Seymour does not mean to falter. We believe that in his heart he really intends to vindicate the majesty of the law, according to his sworn obligations. But, in the name of the dignity of Government and of public safety, we protest against any further indulgence in the sort of speech with which he yesterday sought to propitiate the mob. Entreaties and promises are not what the day calls for. No official, however high his position, can make them, without bringing public authority into contempt. This monster is to be met with a sword, and that only. He is not to be placated with a sop; and, if he were, it would only be to make him all the more insatiate hereafter. In the name of all that is sacred in law and all that is precious in society, let there be no more of this. There is force enough at the command of Gov. Seymour to maintain civil authority. He will do it. He cannot but do it. He is a ruined man if he fails to do it. This mob is not our master. It is not to be compounded with by paying black mail. It is not to be supplicated and sued to stay its hand. It is to be defied, confronted, grappled with, prostrated, crushed. The Government of the State of New-York is its master, not its slave; its ruler, and not its minion.

It is too true that there are public journals who try to dignify this mob by some respectable appellation. The *Herald* characterizes it as the people, and the *World* as the laboring men of the City. These are libels that ought to have paralyzed the fingers that penned them. It is ineffably infamous to attribute to the people, or to the laboring men of this metropolis, such hideous barbarism as this horde has been displaying. The people of New-York and the laboring men of New-York are not incendiaries, nor robbers, nor assassins. They do not hunt down men whose only offence is the color God gave them; they do not chase, and insult, and beat women; they do not pillage an asylum for orphan children, and burn the very roof over those orphans' heads. They are civilized beings, valuing law and respecting decency; and they regard with unqualified abhorrence the doings of the tribe of savages that have sought to bear rule in their midst.

This mob is not the people, nor does it belong to the people. It is for the most part made up of the very vilest elements of the City. It has not even the poor merit of being what mobs usually are—the product of mere ignorance and passion. They talk, or rather did talk at first, of the oppressiveness of the Conscription law; but three-fourths of those who have been actively engaged in violence have been boys and young men under twenty years of age, and not at all subject to the Conscription. Were the Conscription law to be abrogated to-morrow, the controlling inspiration of the mob would remain all the same. It comes from sources quite independent of that law, or any other—from malignant hate toward those in better circumstances, from a craving for plunder, from a love of commotion, from a barbarous spite against a different race, from a disposition to bolster up the failing fortunes of the Southern rebels. All of these influences operate in greater or less measure upon any person engaged in this general defiance of law; and all combined have generated a composite monster more hellish than the triple-headed Cerberus.

It doubtless is true that the Conscription, or rather its preliminary process, furnished the occasion for the outbreak. This was so, simply because it was the most plausible pretext for commencing open defiance. But it will be a fatal mistake to assume that this pretext has but to be removed to restore quiet and contentment. Even if it be allowed that this might have been true at the outset, it is completely false now. A mob, even though it may start on a single incentive, never sustains itself for any time whatever on any one stimulant. With every hour it lives, it gathers new passions, and dashes after new objects. If you undertake to negotiate with it, you find that what it raved for yesterday, it has no concern for to-day. It is as inconstant as it is headstrong. The rabble greeted with cheers the suppliant attitude of Gov. Seymour, and his promises with reference to the Conscription law, but we have yet to hear that they thereupon abandoned their outrages. The fact stands that they are to-night, while we write, still infuriate, still insatiate.

You may as well reason with the wolves of the forest as with these men in their present mood. It is quixotic and suicidal to attempt it. The duties of the executive officers of this State and City are not to debate, or negotiate, or supplicate, but to *execute the laws.* To execute means to enforce *by authority*. This is their *only* official business. Let it be promptly and sternly entered upon with all the means now available, and it cannot fail of being carried through to an overwhelming triumph of public order. It may cost blood—much of it perhaps; but it will be a lesson to the public enemies, whom we always have and must have in our midst, that will last for a generation. Justice and mercy, this time, unite in the same behest:—*Give them grape, and a plenty of it.*

The War.

The military news of this morning is of the highest importance. Lee's army has effected its passage across the Potomac and into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Port Hudson has been captured, with all its garrison A renewed attack on Charleston has been begun, and has resulted in the capture of all but one of the batteries on Morris Island.

It need not be supposed that because Lee has got into Virginia he has finally escaped from Gen. Meade.

But we have not time, at the hour at which the news comes, to comment properly upon these great events. Their vast bearings and importance will be appreciated by every one.

Every Man's Business and Duty.

If Monday's lesson of life in a City under the rule of a mob was not sufficient to fix the mind of every citizen as to his duty in the present crisis, then yesterday's experience must have removed all remaining doubts. He who hesitates to give all his influence, his time, his money and his personal services to the City authorities, until the rightful authority of law is restored and the rule of the mob put down, must himself be either an agrarian and robber at heart, or a poltroon.

It is clear that we cannot continue in the wild and lawless state that has for two days prevailed. All business suspended, workshops closed, railways stopped from operating, streets barricaded, houses gutted and fired, and every block in the City alarmed at some hour in the twenty-four by threatening crowds of riotous men—and too frequently violent collisions of combatants, followed by the removal of bloody corpses from the scenes of strife,—peace and safety, property and life are all at hazard during every moment that the sway of the mob continues. And no citizen can promise himself that, by remaining passive and declining to "take any part" in the commotion, he will thereby escape harm. A mob is without forethought, calculation, sense of justice or right. It is the incarnation of blind passion, and falls as mercilessly upon the home of the widow and orphan as upon that of an active and hated enemy. There is peril everywhere and to everybody as long as lawless men run riot through the City. It is as uncertain where their bloody vengeance will strike as where the pestilence will fall. *The supremacy of the law* is the only safety of every man, woman and child in New-York—it is the only protection of property and of home. It becomes every citizen, therefore, who has the manhood to defend himself, his wife and children, and his house and home, to unite at once with the organized forces of the City, and give no thought to anything of business or pleasure till every spark of insurrection against society and the laws is trampled out. One more day well employed should do the work.

A Letter from one of the Rioters.

MONDAY NIGHT—UP TOWN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will, no doubt, be hard on us rioters to-morrow morning, but that 300-dollar law has made us nobodies, vagabonds and cast-outs of society, for whom nobody cares when we must go to war and be shot down. We are the poor rabble, and the rich rabble is our enemy by this law. Therefore we will give our enemy battle right here, and ask no quarter. Although we got hard fists, and are dirty without, we have soft hearts, and have clean consciences within, and that's the reason we love our wives and children more than the rich, because we got not much besides them; and we will not go and leave them at home for to starve. Until that draft law is repealed, I for one am willing to knock down more such rum-hole politicians as KENNEDY. Why don't they let the nigger kill the slave-driving race and take possession of the South, as it belongs to them.

A POOR MAN, BUT A MAN FOR ALL THAT.

Our correspondent is evidently very much in earnest, but he is in a very dense fog on the subject of the draft. It may be very hard that a poor man should be compelled to serve his country as a soldier, but he is not asked to do it gratuitously, and every possible precaution is taken to provide for his wife and children. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of such men have volunteered to defend their country now that its existence is in danger, and have never dreamed that they became either "vagabonds" or a "rabble" on that account. It is true that men who have $300 can purchase exemption from this honorable duty—but their $300 goes into the pockets of the poor men who may volunteer to take their places. Money will purchase exemption from a great many of the labors of life, and there always will be a great many men willing to use it for that purpose; and neither laws nor anything else can change this state of things.

But if our correspondent thinks that this justifies him in committing murder and arson, or that he shows his love for his wife and children by plunging the society in which they live into the midst of anarchy and crime, he will live to find out his mistake.

The Conscription Must be Enforced.

Not only must this infamous and dastardly mob be put down, but it must be balked in the object for which it was gotten up. It was ostensibly to defeat the enforcement of the Conscription. The Conscription is a necessity; the Conscription is a law; the Conscription is just. It is demanded for the suppression of the Southern rebellion; it is needed to fill up our heroic but shattered regiments; the country called for it, and acquiesced in its passage; the army is a unit in urging its enforcement. It is the justest mode of raising an army—just to the people of every class and condition, poor and rich, black and white. No class or order of citizens is exempt from its operation—even poor clergymen, if drafted, being compelled to shoulder their musket.

This mob should in no way be allowed to interfere with its enforcement. If a few hundred desperadoes, backed up by a few thousand misguided and deceived men, may violently nullify a law of such grand and wide-spread scope and value as this—if they are permitted to nullify and violently overthrow any law of the land, then all law everywhere and finally is at an end. We have not only no Union, but no Government, no society, no civil order. We have anarchy in its most frightful form. We have the condition of things which this great City has suffered from for the last two days made permanent. We shall have faction giving battle to faction, class warring upon class, sect fighting sect, interest contending with interest, knavery with honesty, lawlessness with legality—not in the old arenas, not on the forum and through the Press, with the weapons of reason and justice, but with ball, bayonet, bowie-knife and slung-shot, amid blood, carnage and rapine.

We cannot afford to yield the Conscription to this mob. The mob is an additional argument for its enforcement. The Government cannot afford to suspend a general law, intended to apply to the whole country, because of a local riot sprang by a few bad schemers in this City. The Conscription has already been enforced in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; and it is in the order of enforcement in every State of the Union. Can a scheme so extensive as this, so generally accepted everywhere, be thwarted by such a mob as has disgraced this City for two days?

We are astonished that Gov. Seymour should hold out hopes that this will be the case. We are grieved that he should so far justify the mob as to admit that it will prove successful in its lawless object. In each of his three short speeches in the City yesterday he put forth that this would be the case. Gov. Seymour is false to his responsibilities, to his duties, and to his office, in paltering with the mob in this way. He is false to the country of which he is a citizen, to the laws of which he is the constituted upholder, to public order of which he is the guardian. Such talk is an encouragement to this mob; it is an encouragement to all mobs. Coming from a man in his position, it foretokens no good to the City or the country. His duty is to enforce law, and especially when there are organized attempts to overthrow it by violence.

The conscription, we repeat, cannot be abrogated in this City because of the mob. Its temporary suspense for a few days, until order is restored, is, of course, necessary. But, on the restoration of order, its execution must here be proceeded with at all hazards, as it has been successfully executed elsewhere.

The Families of Conscripts.

Immediate steps should be taken, either by State or City authorities, or by extensive individual organizations, for the proper care and maintenance of the families of poor men who shall be taken to the field by the draft. It needs not to be said, or enforced by any sort of argument, that the pay of a private soldier, even if the whole of it were devoted to the purpose, is not at all adequate to the support of a helpless wife, much less of a helpless wife and children, living in the City of New-York. It is no slight demand, therefore, on the patriotism of a man who supports his family by daily labor, to require him to go to war for an indefinite period under the draft, with the knowledge that he leaves his family in a rented house, and without the means of procuring food for a week to come after he leaves them.

In all the previous calls on the people of the North for soldiers, a proper regard has been had to their rights and feelings in this matter. Men volunteered on the assurance that their families should not be allowed to suffer in their absence. Public and private munificence stepped in to the aid of the Government in its necessities, and by making enlistment honorable to the soldier, and safe for his family, created the immense volunteer armies that have marked the war so far, and have been the marvel of other nations.

We must not lose sight of these facts in the new levies about to be made. We have the very same people to draw from that we had before. They have the same family ties and family necessities that the early or volunteer soldiers had. And if we would make their service in the field equally cheerful, we must try to make them, in some way, equally assured that in their absence from home their families will be as well cared for as the families of volunteers have been.

We shall not indicate here how this is to be done. The State of New York and the City have heretofore made liberal provision for the families of absent soldiers. Private benevolence has appropriated millions of dollars to the same end. The burden has not been felt, and the same machinery might be continued till the war is over without drying up the fountains of public patriotism or exhausting the means of the people. The Governor of the State of Rhode Island recommends, in a proclamation issued on Monday last, "that all the cities and towns of the State make immediate provision for such drafted men, or those dependent upon them, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for in such an emergency, while they are gone to the field to battle for the life of our Government." But, be the cost what it may, we cannot honorably avoid it. If the war be worth prosecuting, and the Union worth saving, we must do whatever charity and duty require toward those who leave all and go forth to fight. It will be in vain to expect earnest and efficient soldiers, if we show any lack of sympathy for them in the self-denials they are called on to endure.

We believe the spirit of the people to be yet unbroken and determined in purpose to overcome the rebellion and restore the Union. In this work, laid out by the Government, the people, in the main, feel as one man. The war is the war of all, and it should be carried on so as to divide its burdens as fairly as possible among all. Nothing so much relieves the military service of its hardships to the common soldier as the knowledge that the country he is fighting for is caring for the family he has left dependent and helpless at home. It is of great importance that drafted men be satisfied at once that their interests will be regarded in this particular.

The City Council on Exemptions.

Among other absurdities proposed at the present time by demagogues, to "tide over" the reign of rioters in our City, is the appropriation by the City Council of $2,500,000 to pay the $300 exemption to relieve "poor men" from the draft. The impracticability of administering a relief measure of this kind fairly and satisfactorily, should prove an insuperable objection to it. The draft required from the City is for about 20,000 men. To exempt the whole of them would require the sum of six millions of dollars. It is fair to assume that two-thirds of the drafted persons in the City—where the masses are undoubtedly laboring men, of small means—would be unable to pay the exemption fee. But to exempt two-thirds of the 20,000 conscripts would require $4,000,000—a sum much larger than the City Government proposes to divide in its anti-military charity. How shall the discrimination between "poor men" be made, when there is less money than will go round? What "Committee" would be honest enough and just enough to trust with so delicate a work as deciding what "poor conscripts" must go to war, and what "poor conscripts" must stay at home? Would not the decision of cases between competitors for the City's exemption breed new discontents, and complicate our civil disorders instead of simplifying them?

We see neither patriotism, nor public economy, nor common sense, in the proposed City legislation. It is not the place nor the duty of a City Government to interfere in the relations that exist between the nation and its citizens. But it is legitimate and praiseworthy for a City Government to provide against the suffering of any of its helpless citizens. If, therefore, any "poor men" shall be drafted, as it is quite likely some may be, and unquestionable that some ought to be—for the poor as well as the rich have duties to perform—the City Government of New-York would act much more wisely to appropriate any spare $2,500,000 they may have, to support the families of any poor men that may be drafted in the City.

The $300 Exemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have been trying to vindicate the Draft from the charge that it throws the whole burden of the war upon the poor. You must know that when one hundred men are drawn, if fifty of them can pay their $300 they are released, and then their places must be filled by another draft from among the poor. If this is not releasing the rich and placing the burdens of the war, exclusively, on the poor, I should like to know what would be. Yours, A POOR MAN.

Our correspondent misunderstands the law entirely. It contains no such provision as he alleges. Every man who pays his $300 does escape personal service in the war, but his place is not filled by another draft. *It is filled by inducing a substitute to volunteer.* And this $300, which is paid by the rich as the price of their release, is distributed among the poor as an inducement to volunteer and to increase their pay by just that amount. Not a single poor man will be drafted now who would not be if this $300 exemption clause were not in the law. But a great many would miss the $300 which now they can obtain as a bounty for volunteering.

CIVIC WISDOM AND PATRIOTISM.—Our Common Council has not covered itself with special glory in the outbreak which has just disgraced the City. It has not been possible even to get together a quorum of the members of either branch, and those who have assembled and ventured to express any opinion on the subject, have talked as if they either sympathized with the mob or stood in terror of its brutal power.

Alderman Masterson, of the Twenty-second Ward, is reported in the *Daily News* to have made a speech to the mob in which he assured them that he "was *in favor of burning the building that was burned*," but was opposed to burning some other buildings that were threatened. These refinements in arson are not quite easy of comprehension. Alderman Masterson would probably be in favor of picking the pockets of some men, but very much opposed to picking the pockets of some others. He evidently has a peculiar and distinct code of morals, especially when his morals have anything to do with politics. He favors burning down a Provost-Marshal's office because he does not like the draft, and he opposes burning other buildings because he can make a little political capital by so doing. For our own part we should be very unwilling to trust any man with anything of value who draws such nice distinctions, or who is capable, under such circumstances as exist at present, of taking counsel of his party prejudices instead of his public duties.

OBJECT OF THE MOB.—If this mob was originated in a passionate spirit of resistance to the Conscription law, it very soon changed its purpose, and assumed the character merely of a mob for robbery, plunder and arson. This is shown in the rifling of houses, hotels and stores, and the assaults and felonies upon the persons of unoffending citizens. Some of the ringleaders are noted thieves, who have served out several terms in Sing Sing and other penitentiaries and prisons. Hundreds of the workmen who joined with the crowd on Monday were, of course, as honest as the average of us, but they were at once joined by all the knaves of the City, who saw in the occasion an opportunity for plunder such as had never before presented itself. They made good use of their opportunity, as hundreds of unfortunate citizens can testify. The whole thing, if it continues, bids fair to become a gigantic mob of plunderers, with no more reference to the Conscription than to the Koran. It is remarkable, and almost incredible, how infectious this spirit becomes. A man who joins in such a mob as this may never have stolen a pin's worth in his life before, but when a jewelry store like that up town, or a mansion like those in Fifth-avenue, is broken into, the temptation is almost irresistible to rush in, and obtain a share of things. If this affair is allowed to go on, if it be not promptly put down, it will quickly result in a state of things such as was never before known in a civilized city. It is now a question of the protection of firesides, property and persons against general plunder. It has nothing to do with the conscription.

LAW AND LIBERTY.—It has heretofore been the boast of this country that liberty regulated by law was the principle which governed its citizens. The most perfect freedom to every man in every relation of life—freedom of person, of speech and in the pursuit of happiness, has been our glory, while the universally upheld governance of law has been the safety both of ourselves and of our liberty. The dominance of the mob strikes at the root of this great and special American principle. It reverts us back to semi-barbarism, and throws us forward into despotism. A mob is un-American, anti-American. Every grievance can here be remedied, every wrong can here be righted by *law*, which has its power in the will of the people and "its fountain in the bosom of God." It will be a dark day for the liberties of America, for its honor, its greatness, its power, its glory, when this excrescence of European despotism fastens itself upon our free institutions and society. Every man who prides himself in the name of American must use his determined efforts to drive back this black and deadly tide of human depravity.

THE PRESS ON THE MOB.—As a general thing the Press of the City, without distinction of party, dealt in terms of just denunciation with the cowardly and ferocious mob which made our streets hideous with the most revolting crimes day before yesterday. The *Daily News*, while it denounces the conscription with unjust and, what seems to us, unpatriotic severity, reminds the men who resort to violence against it that they are only disgracing themselves, and bringing ruin upon the very cause they profess to serve. The *World*, with still more emphatic and mischievous denunciation of the draft, brands, in the sharpest terms, the resort to mob law as a remedy, and declares that "no Government can tolerate it for an instant." The *Journal of Commerce* calls upon every citizen to stand by the laws and the constituted authorities of the City, State Nation.

There can be but one sentiment in such an emergency as this, and we rejoice that the unanimous voice of the Press and the public is in favor of the prompt and effective suppression of the mob spirit which has burst out with such sudden and destructive fury. Let the mob be put down, and then we can remedy whatever evils may demand attention.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It may be proper to state, by way of explanation, that neither Samuel Hallett nor Gen. Fremont have any connection whatever with the Union Pacific Railroad. These gentlemen, as is reported, recently purchased the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, of Kansas, for which name they substituted the "Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division." This is their only claim to represent the great work which is to extend from the Missouri River to the Pacific, and which is now in the hands of a very different set of men. The object of Mr. Hallett, at least, appears to be, to secure some reputation to the railroad of which he is banker, by giving to it the name of a work in which the public feel so great an interest.

Winter Garden.

The excellent entertainment provided at this establishment, under the auspices of Miss Emily Thorne and Mr. Mark Smith, deserves the best patronage of the public. In the Summer season we do not expect a first-rate company at any theatrical establishment, but with regard to the Winter Garden, we can hardly recall a time when the company was better. The fair manager and her associate are a host in themselves. Mr. Mark Smith is an artist whose versatility and talent are well-known and appreciated. Miss Emily Thorne has had fewer opportunities, but she has already won a place in the esteem of our public. During the present engagement she has displayed a vein of comic talent, and an ability to sing pleasantly, that bid fair to speedily place her at the head of the profession in those respects. There are other artists connected with the company who are deservedly popular with the community, foremost among whom we place Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Setchell. It would be difficult to select a company at any season of the year comprising elements of a more mirth-provoking character.

The special attraction last evening was a burlesque on the popular play of "Leah, the Forsaken"—here called "Leah, the Forsook." It is from the pen of a young and talented writer, and the writer displays more tact and better taste than we look for, as a rule, in such productions. The construction is decidedly oldfashioned, all the female characters of the original being in this paraphrase impersonated by very large-sized males. The effect is laughable, and that, perhaps, is all that should be considered. But some of the laughs are necessarily coarse and vulgar. There is no real fun in the awkward spectacle of a man dressed in woman's clothing, and even if there were, it would hardly be worth the ungallant cost of holding up the sex to ridicule for the sake thereof. We must add, however, that both Mr. STOCKELL and Mr. MARK SMITH are careful not to overtop the proprieties. They are simply extravagant and comically overwhelming. Miss EMILY THORNE as *Rudolph* plays with spirit, and sings a great number of songs with much taste. The music throughout is excellently arranged and unusually well interpreted by the various artists and a good chorus. Mr. COOKE is entitled to much praise in this respect. Mr. HARRY PEARSON and Mr. SOL SMITH were both very clever in their respective parts, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT succeeded in stirring up the house in a small *rôle*. The burlesque was a complete success.

Previous to the extravaganza, a new farce, by OXENFORD, called "California Diamonds," was played. It is a laughable affair, of very slight texture.

CHARLESTON ATTACKED

The Assault Commenced on Friday Morning Last.

All the Batteries on Morris Island Captured Except One.

That One Being Rapidly Reduced.

FIVE MONITORS ENGAGED

The Rebel Loss Between Seven and Eight Hundred.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, July 14.

The gunboat *Union*, Capt. CONROY, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New-York, reports *all of Morris Island captured except Fort Wagner*.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is between seven and eight hundred.

The attack commenced last Friday morning. The *Union* left Monday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of a speedy capture.

Five Monitors were engaged.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

From the Baltimore American, July 14.

The glorious work has begun. It was commenced when Gen. HUNTER was removed from the command of the Department, and the gallant and indomitable Gen. GILMORE appointed to fill the vacancy.

Now for the important news, which we with pleasure lay before our readers. On the glorious Fourth of July the heavy batteries we have recently erected on Folly Island, commanding the rebel batteries at the mouth of Lighthouse Inlet, intended to dispute the entrance to the ship channel, were opened upon with a destructive fire, making short work of them. The Federal batteries had been erected under masks of foliage, and the astonished rebels knew nothing of their existence. Our guns were of the heaviest calibre, and numbered thirty-four. Large numbers of troops had been sent to Folly Island, and there was every indication of earnestness and activity in the military department.

Admiral DAHLGREN, on his arrival at Port Royal, and relieving Admiral DUPONT, immediately ordered the Monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done on them, and in contemplation, unnecessary, so far as efficiency was concerned, was ordered instantly to cease, and a shout of joy and gladness went up throughout the whole squadron. These fancy improvements could be put on after the war is over. Now the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and where there was an abundance of men and mechanism to perform the work, and not when valuable time would be wasted "in the face of the enemy." Glorious decision, and honored be the man who made it!

Instead of establishing himself in the chair of royalty on board the *Wabash*, and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral DAHLGREN raised his flag on the humble little transport *Mary Dinsmore*, which had been armed and equipped for the purpose, and on the Fourth of July was preparing to move to join his iron-clad fleet in the harbor of North Edisto. The officers and crews of the Monitors rusting for service, and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment and inactivity, were in ecstacies at the prospect of having a chance to test these glorious little vessels on the walls of Sumter, and equally confident of success. They felt that they were relieved from the tyrannical restraints imposed upon them to shield incompetency, and that the day of proving their earnestness in the great work of national retribution was approaching.

Admiral DAHLGREN had ordered all the workmen from the Monitors to proceed at once to the completion of the repairs on the captured iron-clad *Atlanta*, intending to use her also in the attack on the defences of Charleston. She was nearly completed when the *Arago* sailed, and was being manned for the occasion by officers and crews from some of the heavy wooden vessels, which of course could not take part in the fight. It is thus evident that Admiral DAHLGREN is not so kind-hearted as to have any fears of "irritating the enemy," and as we have at the head of both the navy and the army of the Department of the South two earnest, active fighting men, no doubt is felt of the success of the movement now in progress.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

DISPATCHES FROM BEAUREGARD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 13.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

There is nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by five Monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of Morris Island. (Signed.) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 13th, gives the following official dispatches from Gen. BEAUREGARD:

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1863.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

At dark on the 10th the enemy obtained possession of the southern portion of Morris Island. Four Monitors engaged Battery Wagner and the battery at Cummings' Point all day, without damage or casualties, but the loss in opposing the landing was severe. Three hundred were killed and wounded, including sixteen officers. The enemy's loss is evidently heavy.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 10—11:30 P. M.

To Gen. Cooper:

The enemy has a threatening force on the lower front of James Island along the Stono, and an attempt was made to destroy the Savannah Railroad bridge, but was foiled with the loss of one steamboat.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 13.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, left yesterday afternoon for City Point, in charge of Major MULFORD. She is expected to bring down a load of our prisoners.

The steamer *Peabody*, Capt. ATWELL, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived this morning. She brings 43 rebel prisoners captured by the expedition sent into the interior of North Carolina by Gen. FOSTER, which had just returned to Newbern.

There is no further news from that department.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Grant Paroles 31,227 Prisoners.

Sherman Defeats Johnston and Captures 2,000 Prisoners.

Gen. Blair Said to Occupy Jackson.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

The *Commercial* has Vicksburgh advices to the 8th instant.

Gen. GRANT has finished paroling the rebel prisoners. They number 31,277.

The general officers captured include Gens. Pemberton, Stevenson, Forney, Smith, Lee, Taylor, Herbert, Cummings, Burton, Sharp, Harris, Moore, Baldwin and Vaughan.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburgh, Gen. SHERMAN moved in the direction of the Big Black River with a large army.

On the following day he met Gen. JOHNSTON drawn up in line of battle.

A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Gen. JOHNSTON's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR is reported to be in possession of Jackson.

A rumor was in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. BANKS on the 5th inst., and that we took 18,000 prisoners.

OUR CAPTURES AT VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the evening of the 8th state that twenty-seven thousand rebel soldiers had been paroled up to that time. Sixty thousand stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were constantly being discovered. They were concealed in caves, as well as in all sorts of buildings. The siege and sea-coast guns found exceed sixty, and the whole captured artillery is above two hundred pieces. The store of rebel ammunition also proves to be surprisingly heavy. The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at five millions of dollars, (Confederate prices.) Of sugar, molasses and salt, there is a large quantity. Sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in one place.

A REBEL REPORT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th has the following dispatch:

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 10.

The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are still blazing away. Our loss will not exceed 50.

PORT HUDSON OURS!

Unconditional Surrender on the Morning of the 9th.

THE NEWS THROUGH REBEL CHANNELS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Richmond papers of to-day acknowledge the fall of Vicksburgh.

The following extracts is taken from to-day's *Enquirer*:

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, Monday, July 13.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

The New-Orleans *Era*, of the 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th instant.

(Signed,) GEO. G. GARNER, Chief of Staff.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Evacuation of Chattanooga by General Bragg.

HIS ARMY RETREATS TO ATLANTA, GA.

Four Thousand Prisoners Captured by Rosecrans During the Recent Movement.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

The *Commercial* says that Mr. SWINTON, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, arrived here last night direct from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, and furnishes us with the following news:

"The main body of Gen. BRAGG's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The presumption is that the bulk of BRAGG's forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison it.

ROSECRANS captured 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement.

Our army are in high spirits and in splendid condition."

MORGAN'S GREAT RAID.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

Camp Dennison, Near Cincinnati, Threatened.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

MORGAN's rebel forces crossed the Big Miami at Venice last night and burned the bridge behind them.

They passed through Burlington and Springdale and crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Glendale this morning, moving toward Camp Dennison.

It is not known how much damage the rebels have done at Glendale or to the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Telegraphic communication is still open with Hamilton.

MORGAN's men are reported to be much jaded with their rapid march, and will have to rest soon.

Six of MORGAN's men were captured at Milford, Clermont County, on Sunday night, and four more at New-Boston.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14—9 o'clock A. M.

MORGAN's rebel forces reached Miamiville on the Little Miami road this morning, tore up the track, and fired into the accommodation train coming West. The train put quickly back to Loveland.

A Rebel Fort on James River taken Possession of.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, July 14.

Fort Powhattan, on James River, was taken possession of by our fleet yesterday. All the men and guns had been removed.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 14.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $2,000,000 of five-twenties, in the past three days. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 23.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdeck.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BLISS.—At the residence of his father-in-law, at Staatsburgh, WM. H. BLISS, of this City, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Walter Fickett, Staatsburgh.

BRADSTREET.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 10, 1863, JOHN M., infant son of J. M. Bradstreet, late of the City of New-York, deceased.

CARVILLE.—Killed, in the attack on Port Hudson, May 27, Lieut. C. R. CARVILLE. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Second Duryea's Zouaves,) in the 18th year of his age, youngest son of Charles Carville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

CHESTER.—At Gettysburgh, on Friday, July 10, from wounds received in battle July 2, Capt. WM. H. CHESTER, Staff of Gen. Humphreys, aged 46.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Thos. L. Chester, No. 65 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 13, WM. HENRY, only child of Sarah J. and the late Wm. Henry Crawford.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at No. 218 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, July 15, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GRINNELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, B. FRANKLIN GRINNELL, only son of B. B. Grinnell, of Jersey City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 15, (his 24th birthday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

HEYMER.—At Peekskill, on Monday, July 13, HENRY KNIGHT, only child of Samuel W. and Lizzie Heymer, aged 19 months.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 180 Grand-st., Jersey City. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES.—On Monday morning, July 13, EDMUND, second son of Richard and Eliza B. Jones, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Lewis L., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3½ o'clock.

MORRIS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, July 13, MARY ELIZA VAN BLARCOM, wife of John Morris, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, John A. Van Blarcom, No. 18 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 2 o'clock.

PIERSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

His funeral will be from Dr. J. Fea Smith's Church, Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

SCHIEFFELIN.—On Tuesday, July 14, EFFINGHAM SCHIEFFELIN, Esq., of East Chester.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. Service at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge to meet the 10½ train. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

TORREY.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, July 9, 1863, LAURA WIGGINS, youngest child of Edward S. and Sarah J. Torrey, aged 8 months and 9 days.

WEED.—At Gettysburgh, Penn., July 2, Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN H. WEED, U. S. A.

The remains will be removed from the Governor's Room, City Hall, New-York, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock M., to Staten Island. The funeral service will be performed at the Dutch Reformed Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 377.—July 14, 1863.
34, 42, 5, 71, 51, 33, 20, 54, 6, 40, 29, 55, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 378.—July 14, 1863.
31, 45, 72, 51, 64, 29, 39, 22, 65, 70, 14, 68, 73, 26, 21

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
R. R. R.

Families that understand the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF are never troubled with sickness. Whenever pain or discomfort seizes the patient, they apply it at once, and that is the end of the difficulty. Those who are seized with Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Pains and Aches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chills and Fever, or any other disease where there is pain or inflammation, should apply the Ready Relief at once. Do this, and a cure will quickly follow. Thousands of children have been saved by its use in Croup, Scarlet Fever, Convulsions, Diarrhœa, &c. Keep this remedy in the house, and use it when pain is complained of, and no serious sickness will follow.

Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates of the 23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., remaining at home, are hereby notified to report at the Armory, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., this morning, July 15, at 9½ o'clock. By order of Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA.

Members of the different companies will report in citizens dress, to Capt. H. A. Washburn, Capt. M. H. R. Styles, Capt. L. D. Atwater.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.
ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years' regiments mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can have the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH,
BY AN OFFICER IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day,
WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
BY B. ESTVAN,
Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate States.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

I have as a refugee, for the second time set my foot upon the rocky shores of old England, to complete, under the shelter of her glorious banner, a narrative of the remarkable events that occurred during a period of more than eighteen months' campaigning in America, the knowledge of which I acquired from my personal experience as an officer of the Confederate army.

Now that my book is ready, I can confidently place it before the reader, with the assurance that these "War Pictures" have been delineated not only to the best of my ability, but with a conscientious regard to truth.

Although circumstances led me to take service in the Confederate army—my long residence in the Southern States being, however, the main inducement thereto—I have not been the less disposed to do justice to both sides engaged in this lamentable contest. Thus, while ever ready to bestow my hearty admiration on all the instances that came to my knowledge of heroism, patriotic devotion, and high principled conduct, whether displayed on the part of my own comrades or on that of their opponents, I have, on the other hand, not hesitated to lay bare the errors and blamable acts, by whomsoever committed, that have been conducive to so much disaster and misery, nor have I spared the wrongdoers.

Having completed my task, my thoughts naturally recur to the land where this unholy war is raging. To America, my second home, whose image I cling to with fond attachment, I cannot look back without sorrow for her misfortunes. I there contemplate deploringly the spectacle of a people once united, now dissevered through mad dissensions—dissensions which, involving in their fatal course the principle of the defence and maintenance of sacred rights, have issued in a suicidal conflict. My memory, in reverting to the fearful scenes so recently witnessed, painfully recalls those sanguinary battle-fields whereon many a gallant soldier breathed out his spirit, struck to death by the bullet of a man whom he had been wont to regard in the light of a brother. Again the gaunt spectre of discord rises before me, with lightning flashing from its eyes, and rancor foaming at its lips, as, armed with a scourge of serpents, it frantically urges on whole populations to mutual destruction!

Now that my book is ready, I dedicate it to the soldiers of the two contending armies, as a greeting from afar. I have only to add that if some of my criticisms may appear too severe to those whose conduct I censure, I have, in making use of them, been actuated solely by a fearless resolve to tell the truth and state my honest convictions. In the exercise of this, which I claim to be an undoubted right, have I written my book.—*Preface.*

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

SYSTEMS OF MILITARY BRIDGES
In use by the United States Army, those adopted by the great European Powers, and such as are employe in British India. With directions for the preservation, destruction and reëstablishment of Bridges. By Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM, Chief-in-Staff of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. With numerous illustrations. In one vol., octavo. Price $3 50.
Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED, by
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No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

YOU ALL KNOW WHAT GREAT INFLUENCE the New-York *Tribune* exerts for any book they take hold of and notice. Read what they say of FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD.

"The scenes and characters of this excellent domestic story are drawn from the every-day routine of quiet New-England life. Its delineations are not too highly colored, but preserve the natural aspects of common experience, and are eminently healthful in their tone. It is especially designed for the perusal of young girls, 'a record of the thought and life that lies between fourteen and twenty,' and its truthful pictures of early womanhood, and its sound and wholesome moral inculcations, admirably adapt it for that purpose."

Its praise is on every one's lips that has read it, and it's no lukewarm, mild expression, but the heartiest, most enthusiastic language they use, all pronouncing it
THE BOOK OF THE SEASON;
a noble, good book, whose wholesome lessons will make every girl's life who reads it higher and better.

Parents and friends of every young girl, see that they have a copy of the book and read it. It will prove the best investment you ever made.

All booksellers sell it.

LORING, Publisher,
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A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

HAMMOND ON HYGIENE.—A TREATISE on Hygiene, with special reference to the Military service. By WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-General U. S. army. One large octavo volume, illustrated; price $5. Just published and for sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
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PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

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F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
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WM. GREY, No. 301 Broadway.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH N. Y. VOLS.,
No. 744 BROADWAY, July 14, 1863.

REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 15.—ALL RETURNED Volunteers of this and other regiments who wish to enroll themselves in a corps to suppress this disloyal rebellion in the City of New-York, will report themselves at 9 A. M., the 15th July, at the headquarters of the Fifth Regiment, No. 744 Broadway, in such uniform as they may have retained from their two years' service. Arms, ammunition, &c., will be issued. All old officers are requested to come forward and use their utmost endeavors to secure men for this organization.

By command,
CLEVELAND WINSLOW,
Col. Fifth Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Official,
A. FERGUSON, Adjutant.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT,
PART XLVII., FOR JULY,
IS JUST READY.
Orders received by W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher,
No. 39 Walker-st., New-York.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.
SPECIAL ORDER.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

All officers and members, also ex-officers and ex-members of the regiment now in the City, are requested to meet at the Regimental Armory, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of

J. RAYNOR, Brevet-Col. Commanding.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,160,088 78
Overdrafts		116 02
Due from Banks		32,937 68
Due from the Directors of the Bank.	$83,619 14	
Due from Brokers		—
Real Estate		44,120 04
Specie	166,054 65	
Specie Certificates	40,000 00	206,054 65
Cash Items, viz: Merchants' Checks received on Deposit		92,686 18
Stocks		406,619 50
Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates		182,350 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and U.S. Demand Notes		202,447 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		—
Loss and Expense Account		2,858 57
Total		$2,370,258 42
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$600,000 00
Circulation Registered	$192,499	
Circulation not Registered	17,216	
Total	$209,715	
Less Notes on hand	107,157	102,558 00
Profits		105,763 56
Due to Banks		2,930 62
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors, Dividend		2,219 24
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
Due Depositors, on demand		1,456,787 00
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		—
Total		$2,370,258 42

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: Ephraim D. Brown, President, and George W. Youle, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, an associated Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

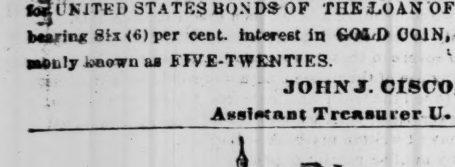
E. D. BROWN, President.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents the 14th day of July, 1863.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.



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ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS AND U. S. CLAIMS.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

JUNE 29, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM,
Committee.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, provide for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D C

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP.
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood piano-forte, (Gilbert, maker,) rosewood etagere, marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables, marble-tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, arm dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture; also, several very fine proof engravings.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y., a very pretty country seat, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry. The land comprises about 4 acres, is tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruits of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazza on three sides, and commands a fine view of the River. The carriage house and stable are new, and have never been occupied. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be peremptory. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

GEO. H. FREEMAN, } Administrators of Estate of
WM. BARKER, } of ALBERT W. PAGE

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive. $1,000 each.

$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 110 2d-av., near 7th-st., the property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble top washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, mantel vases, mahogany sofa, table, mahogany wardrobe, gilt frame mirrors, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson figured brocade, carved rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Nunns, window shades and cornices, carved rosewood extension dining table, elegant bronze figures, rosewood suite in green and white figured brocatel, mirrors with marble slabs and brackets, mahogany marble top sideboard, carved rosewood marble top etagere, with mirror doors and back, together with a general assortment of China, crockery, and glass ware, with kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of our Store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and very stylish light sorrel saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, works well in harness, and can trot in about three minutes.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Administrator of Samuel B. Schenck, 11 shares Bank of Jersey City, $100 each.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHEN AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN glassware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 6 crates common earthenware, 100 cases "Periers" French flint glass, 400 packages American glass, 100 packages kerosene chimneys.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., sorrel horse 15¾ hands high, about 8 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind; is a good saddle horse, and works well in double and single harness; also, a saddle and bridle.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCtion, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, 40 acres of land on Grace Church-st., in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within half a mile of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Portchester. The land formerly belonged to John Hawkins, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVERTISED to take place this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., is postponed until WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863, at same time and place. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JUNE 30, 1863. T. G. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all Shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 27th day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 20th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,

JUNE 30, 1863. T. G. DISBROW, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst. R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 3, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Six Per cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 and under, entitled thereto, free of Government tax, and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.

H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1864.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1,948 THIRD-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

Open daily from 5 to 7 P. M. JACOB M. LONG,
ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary. President.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
JULY 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
SURPLUS { after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day. }	55,000
NET ASSETS	$455,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.

They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as especial regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered.

DORAS L. STONE, President.

BENJ. S. MALCOT, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insure against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

READY ROOFING.

In place of tin, slate or shingles, at half the cost of tin, and more durable. Put up in rolls, ready for shipment. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs, cheaper and better than oil paints. Estimates furnished for new roofs, and repairing leaky tin ones.

READY ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
No. 677 3d-av., CORNER OF EAST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE used to establish exemption under the provisions of Section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., are hereby published for the information of the public.

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ......, county, State of ......, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ......, a widow, (or of ......, an aged parent,) dependent upon my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me .... the above named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .. day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of .... and ...., residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my ...... son .... shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of .... sons for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., and .... severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ......, hereby certify that ...., who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ...., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ...., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ......, 186..

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft in the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of .... motherless child.., under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ...., hereby certify that .... is father of .... motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .... day of ...., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ...., ... County, State of ...., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am .... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... of the town, county and State above-mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., ...and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age, "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

These affidavits must be made according to these forms, and must in all cases be taken before a Civil Magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

Persons claiming exemption must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption.

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Ninth District, New-York.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

At a meeting of the Harbor and Frontier Defence Commission of the State of New-York, on the 11th instant, it was ordered that advertisements for plans and specifications for barriers to close the navigable channels by which hostile vessels can enter our harbor, be published, offering a premium for the three best projects that may be presented to the Commission.

Notice is hereby given that the plans and specifications for such barriers will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 4 P. M. of the 18th inst. They must be calculated to resist and check the passage of the largest class of sea going vessels; admit the necessary facilities for the passage of our commercial marine, and so designed as not to injure the channels and harbor by deposit or otherwise. Distances and depths of water for the Narrows and East River, and other localities in the State, will be ascertained from the coast survey maps.

A premium of three hundred dollars will be awarded for the best project; one of two hundred dollars for the second best, and one of one hundred dollars for the third best; to be determined by the Commissioners; it being understood that all the information thus obtained the Commission shall have the right to use, in whole or in part, free from any further compensation, charge or claim therefor.

It is requested that parties who may not wish to compete for the premium, and who have matured designs for closing the channels against a hostile force, will favor the Commission with their information.

By order of the Commission.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers, on duty with the Commission.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of CHAMPNEY & CANFIELD was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of April, 1863. S. T. Champney is authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.

BROOKLYN, July 9, 1863.

JEROME CANFIELD.
S. T. CHAMPNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of S. T. CHAMPNEY & SON, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail grocers, at the old stand, No. 76 Henry-st.

BROOKLYN, April 11, 1863.

S. T. CHAMPNEY.
J. M. CHAMPNEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the firm of MURPHY & GRISWOLD and WARNER A. CHILDS, under the firm name of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

MURPHY & GRISWOLD,
W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

The business will be continued by MURPHY & GRISWOLD at the same place as heretofore.

MURPHY & GRISWOLD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN F. BALDWIN & JOSEPH YEOMAN, under the name of JOHN F. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

JOHN F. BALDWIN,
General partner.
J. YEOMAN,
Special partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of KISSAM & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. B. TAYLOR, JR., retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The business of the late firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm name of KISSAM & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

B. P. KISSAM,
WM. B. TAYLOR, JR.,
SAM'L H. KISSAM,
P. R. KISSAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM H. BISSELL, and doing business in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by the undersigned, JAMES L. DANNAT.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1863.

JAMES L. DANNAT,
WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av., on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 11,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JULY 13, A CHECK DRAWN by J. W. Stone on one of the Boston Banks, payable to the order of W. J. Kee, and indorsed, for two hundred and twenty-two dollars. As it is of no use to any one but the owner, and the recovery of it will save trouble, I will fairly remunerate the party returning it.

SAMUEL GREGORY, No. 194 West 22d-st.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, NEAR THE CORNER of Nassau and Liberty sts., in front of the office of the *Evening Post*, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, L. S. Tobias, No. 5,928, D. B., gold lever. The above reward will be paid on the return of the watch and chain to No. 125 West-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

STRAYED—ON MONDAY, JULY 13, FROM HER home in 40th-st., ELLEN SHERIDAN, aged 7 years. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her father, in 40th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st. Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren st. FUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 38 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. EMET'S CORN SALVE CURES CORNS, Bunions, &c., &c. Price 25c and 50c. a box. Immediate relief and permanent cure. For sale by D. S. BARNES and H. C. OAKLEY, and all druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.

Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use; Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

PROPOSALS.

Office of Street Commissioner, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage, Department, corner of G and 22d-sts., Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies.
Wall Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Pins, (large.)
Common Tent Pins.
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
New-York, June 9, 1863.

Quartermaster's Office U. S. Army, No. 6 State-st., N. Y., July 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office, until 2 P. M., on the 15th inst., for the following articles of STATIONERY, viz.:

400	Reams letter paper.
400	Reams foolscap paper.
200	Reams note paper.
10	Reams envelope paper.
10	Reams blotting paper.
100,000	Envelopes (official.)
100,000	Envelopes (letter.)
150	Two-quire blank books.
150	Three quire blank books.
150	Four-quire blank books.
50	Letter books.
300	Bottles black ink.
3	Gross ink powder.
40	Pounds sealing-wax.
500	Bottles mucilage.
1	Gross bottles carmine ink.
200	Gross steel-pens.
3,000	Pen-holders.
100	Dozen lead-pencils.
60	Gross office tape
200	Inkstands.
1	Dozen ivory folders.

All of the above-mentioned articles, samples of which may be seen at this office, to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier.

All to be ready within fifteen days from the date hereof. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.— Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 106th and 110th sts. on 8th av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.
ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until MONDAY, July 20, at the Princeton Bank, for building a stone edifice for the Princeton Theological Seminary, on the vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church, in Princeton, in conformity to plans and specifications to be found in the Directors' room of said bank. No bid will be accepted without a responsible surety for the fulfillment of the contract. The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids as they may judge the interests of the Seminary require. Proposals may be made for all or any parts of said building.
L. H. ATWATER,
S. H. PENNINGTON,
S. M. HAMILL,
Building Committee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.
J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RE-sponsibility will leave in five days to visit several European cities. Should any party have claims or other business transactions that they may desire to place in the hands of a competent person for adjustment, they will please address MERCHANT, Box 2,728 Post-Office.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOV-ernor, lessons gas bills [illegible] per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 30. | FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from......$95 to $135

Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table......$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin......$50

Steerage, with superior accommodations......30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin......$126
Second Cabin......88
Steerage......25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, 15th July. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday......July 18
EDINBURGH......Saturday......July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. PRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. N. GAGER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PRO-vide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

WANTED—TO LOAD FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W., a neutral vessel of from 600 to 1,000 tons' register. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.— Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 10 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 8, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's with its thousand isles through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.
H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. —Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 24th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges Rhinebeck, Livingston, Huguenot, and Edmund F. Dean. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley groves to let. Office, No. 182 West-st., corner Warren.
HENRY MALLAN.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUD-son River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving at Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ½ inch to 8 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned, 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND.—On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH-lands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART-ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI-DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGH-KEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6.15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:35 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4 30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:12, 10:25 A. M., 12.40, 3:10, 6:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6 30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
1 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE upper part of the City by a gentleman and wife. Location must be desirable and house well furnished and suitable for occupation. Address with terms and all other particulars M., Box No. 2,027 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, July 13, 1863.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS!!!
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!!!
SECOND WEEK
OF
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
The best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world. They give their
INIMITABLE PERFORMANCES,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
an animal whose approach to humanity is so close that thousands regard them as the
CONNECTING LINK
BETWEEN THE HUMAN AND BRUTE CREATION.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
the most beautiful little creatures in the world.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
from Africa, the largest and most formidable Serpents in the world.
The Manager has engaged, for a short time only,
ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
a description of which is given in the autobiography of this renowned French Necromancer, and which by far surpasses, in mechanical ingenuity, anything ever attempted by the inventive genius of man.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
exhibits his wonderful powers, and sells his greatly improved Charts at 25 cents each.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA; Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas; Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the excitement in the City, the Children's Exhibition at Dodworth's Hall, advertised for this evening, is postponed.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TAR-rytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEWCASTLE, WEST-chester County, three miles from depot, of eighty-three acres, good land, well watered and timbered, also stock and farming utensils; will be sold low or exchanged for City property. Address "E. F. B., OWNER," Box No. 126 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS can be had at Moore's Farm House, twenty minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing, communication by steamer 9½ A. M., 4 o'clock P. M., from Peck-slip. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or C. VANDERVOORT, Esq., No. 15 Gold-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is new, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. Apply to THEODORE QUICK, M. D., Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—SITUATION WANT-ed, by a young man 21 years of age, in a shipping or commission house, as general clerk; writes a good hand, and can furnish good City reference; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address B, Box No. 1?? *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable young man, who is a careful hand with horses, willing to work in a garden, make himself useful, and highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED WO-man as cook; she must be a good baker, and understand her business thoroughly; none need apply unless they can furnish good City reference and be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 29 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale house; one residing with his parents in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of horses, work in a garden, and to make himself generally useful; has good references. Address C. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

PHYSICIAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED Physician and Surgeon to proceed at once to the West Indies on a fixed salary per annum. Address, in own writing, with references, Box No. 3,617 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A store; she must have had some experience in storekeeping and be able to give unexceptional reference. Apply at No. 2 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES well, to assist in a counting-room. Address, with references, Box No. 2,713 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAM-er, two conductors and two brakesmen. Apply to Mr. SHINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COACHMAN WANTED.—A COACHMAN to go 14 miles in the country. References required. Apply at Room No. 72, 130 Nassau-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with first-class references, may apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

WANTED—A WRAPPER WRITER. APPLY TO Subscription Desk this Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS., RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Begin at 8, conclude at 10:40.
SEVENTH WEEK.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 15, AND EVERY EVENING,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
John Brougham's grand romantic drama,
CONTINUES ITS REIGN OF POPULARITY,
110,000—110,000!!! PERSONS
Having already witnessed this, the most
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
KNOWN TO THE AMERICAN STAGE.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
Who has purchased the sole right for the production of this splendid play, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
In his incomparable character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, C. Kingsland, F. Mordaunt, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c., &c., in the cast.
New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, and a
GRAND BALLET.
Musical Conductor......HARVEY B. DODWORTH
Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH,
who have engaged the talented Comedian,
Mr. SETCHELL, for a limited period.
TO-NIGHT the new Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
with the charming Comedietta of
CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

IRVING HALL—THE LAST WEEK

OF FALLON'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
"THE STEREOPTICON."
NEW PROGRAMMES EACH EVENING
And WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
PORTRAITS OF GENS. MEADE AND GRANT.
LOCAL VIEWS AND STATUARY.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Afternoon commence at 3 o'clock. Evening at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONI-UMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFAC-TURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CON-CERT.—The new and splendid organ, manufactured by Odell Bros. for the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be exhibited by Messrs. KING and ELLER and other distinguished performers, in connection with a grand Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March." POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other there?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S

NEWLY IMPROVED

Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 1?1 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical work men this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,

For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau, and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF ABIL-ity and thorough education wishes a position in a family as teacher; salary not so much an object as desirable associations. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Little Falls, N. Y.

A SOPRANO SINGER WITH A POWER-FUL voice desires a situation in a Protestant choir. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC POUND.—WILL BE SOLD, FOR EX-penses at public auction, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, on THURSDAY, July 16, 1863, at the public pound, 125th-st., corner of 4th-av.
JOHN HART, Pound Master.

THE RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

Continued from First Page.

rence, Keerman, C. Gabriel, Fowler, B. Travis, T. A. Delaney, J Phillips and Mulroy.

Ninth Precinct.—Sergeant Mangin, Sergeant Smith, and officers Croken, Walsh and Blackwood; the last three seriously. Officers Whittemore, Russell, and a number of others, slightly.

First Precinct.—Sergeant Welling, pistol shot in back.

Twenty-ninth Precinct.—C. R. Low, T. A. Flemming, P. Morrison, C. Leaycroft, J. Walsh, W. Holmes, J. H. McCardy, P. McIntyre, J. Bain, J. Henderson, A. M. Swainson.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

It was currently reported late in the afternoon that upon the authority, it is said, of Assistant-Provost Marshal Nugent, that a telegram had been received from Washington, directing the suspension of the draft for the present in this City and Brooklyn.

THE TIMES ILLUMINATION.

The New-York Times Office was illuminated last evening, partly in honor of our victorious armies in the West, and partly for the purpose of throwing light upon our neighbor of the *Tribune*, whose establishment is reported to be threatened by midnight prowlers. The brilliant jets of flame which blazoned forth the title of this journal, gave rise to much admiration, and varied expressions of opinion from the large throng of respectable citizens who congregated in the square. Some were so ignorant as to construe it into a challenge to the rioters, but by far the greater number comprehended that it was an open and manly way of showing the public that the business done here was legitimate and above board, and they thanked fortune that there was one journal which could express the true sentiments of the public without fear or favor.

TURBULENCE IN BROOKLYN.

The great riot in New-York still continues to be the great topic of conversation among all classes of our citizens, and the turbulent spirit manifested over the river has shown itself here, although in a limited degree, consisting mainly in attacking colored people and stoning their residences.

The Police having been withdrawn on Monday night, those disposed to be turbulent had the opportunity to be so, and in the Second and Eighth Wards took advantage of circumstances.

The assailing parties were generally boys, who attacked every black person that showed himself, and in a few instances stoned their residences, but caused very little damage.

Several houses in Green-lane, Stewart's-alley, Prospect, Dougherty and Stanton streets, were stoned. Some bolted themselves inside with their children, while the men on their way home were sure to be beaten; very few escaped. Numbers sought refuge in the station-houses.

The Police returned about midnight, and very soon restored order by their presence.

A party in the Eighth Ward armed themselves with sticks and showed every disposition to create a disturbance, but the arrival of the Police had the effect of restoring order. Edward Keros, one of the parties, was arrested.

A crowd gathered about the colored public school in Raymond-street, but as they appeared to be more intent upon witnessing something that might happen, and as no one felt disposed to make any belligerent demonstration, they gradually dispersed.

The police remained in the city yesterday and last night. A strong force was kept in reserve at the City Hall, and everything was kept well in hand at the Station-house.

Large numbers of persons crossed the river and greatly swelled the throng on that side.

In order to guard against the useless destruction of property, Chief Engineer Cunningham has issued the following order:

Office of Chief Engineer, City Hall,
Brooklyn, W. D., July 14, 1863.

To the Firemen of Brooklyn, W. D.:

Gentlemen: You are hereby requested to do duty in all the Fire Districts, day and night, until further orders from JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
Chief Engineer Fire Department, W. D.

All the muskets and artillery have been taken from the Arsenal and armories, and stored in a place of perfect security.

Every precaution has thus far been taken by our authorities to prevent a repetition of the scenes in New-York in this city.

Last night, Capt. Thorne organized the reserve corps of the Thirteenth regiment, and Capt. George Chappell is organizing an artillery company.

The Mayor and Presidents of the Railroad Companies held a consultation last night as to the state of affairs here. There is no apprehension that anything serious will occur; but if it should, the authorities are fully prepared for it.

The *draft in both* Congressional Districts (the Second and Third) has been suspended.

Naval Movements.

THE NAVY-YARD YESTERDAY.

There was even more excitement at the Navy-yard yesterday than on the day previous. The following ships-of-war were drawn up in such a manner as to command the entire premises: Steam gunboat *Granite City*, 8 guns; steam gunboat *Gertrude*, 8 guns; corvette *Savannah*, 22 guns; receiving ship *North Carolina*, 40 guns; steam gunboat *Unadilla*, 8 guns; steam gunboat *Tulip*, 6 guns. The iron-clad battery *Passaic*, and the steam gunboat *Fuchsia*, were sent down to the Battery to insure the safety of Fort Columbus, in case the sending of its garrison to the City might leave it at the mercy of the mob. All the approaches to the yard, to the Commandant's residence, and to the vessels in the stream, were guarded by sailors with howitzers and boat-pieces. Capt. Drayton, of the Ordnance Department, had a guard placed over the armory and on the magazine; he had also several pieces of ordnance in readiness to be turned on the mob if necessary. All the available marines were under arms, and the guard on the gate had their muskets loaded. After the roll being called at 1 o'clock, the workmen were speedily turned into their shops, to prevent the possibility of their joining with the outsiders.

Facts and Incidents of the Riot.

FROM THE POLICE RETURNS OF YESTERDAY.

Below will be found recorded many facts and interesting particulars in relation to the riot of Tuesday, reported by various Police Captains to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, yesterday morning.

First Precinct.—About 9 o'clock an attack was made on the *Tribune* office by a gang of rioters. They succeeded in breaking in the doors and windows, and setting fire to the lower part of the building. The flames were soon extinguished by the Police force of the First Precinct, who succeeded in driving the rioters. During the *melée*, Officer Welling, of this Precinct, was wounded in the back, by a pistol fired by one of the rioters. He was attended by Police Surgeon Kennedy, who dressed the wound.

Second Precinct.—The above parties (Michael Holland, Michael Kelly, Owen McCorrey, Wm. Smith, John McManus, John Hartigan, John Murphy and Hugh Harris) were all engaged in the riotous demonstrations of yesterday in the neighborhood of Park-row, Beekman, Nassau and Spruce streets; the announcement of the riot in the upper part of the City on the newspaper bulletins drew around them an excited crowd indulged in various expressions of opposition to the draft, to niggers, &c. About 12 M. a colored man, who was passing quietly along the *World* office, was attacked by several of the rowdies, but he succeeded in escaping from them, and sought shelter in the Station-house. Several citizens who interfered to protect the colored man were severely beaten. Capt. Squires was quickly on the ground with his reserve force, and succeeded in arresting the above persons, who were the most prominent in the lawless crowd; the mob, however, continued to increase, and surged through the streets during the entire afternoon, threatening to tear down and burn the *Tribune* office, &c., which finally culminated in an attack on that building about 8 P. M., the result of which doubtless will appear on the return of the Fourth Precinct, in which it is located. The entire force was held in reserve at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station during the night, ready for any emergency, and are still there.

Fourth Precinct.—At 6 o'clock P. M., the building, Nos. 64 and 76 Roosevelt-street, occupied by Mr. Beverly as a colored seaman's boarding-house, was attacked by the rioters. The inmates were taken from the premises, which were robbed and then set on fire. William Armstrong, Wm. Heath and Theodore Turner, all boarding there, were badly beaten. They were sent to the New-York Hospital.

The colored boarding-house of Albro Lyons, No. 20 Vandewater-street, was attacked by the rioters about 6½ o'clock P. M.; the doors broken open and the windows entirely demolished; nine of the inmates were injured.

A man named James Scott, aged 40 years, residing at No. 81 Roosevelt-st., in the rear, was badly injured by the rioters; he was taken to the hospital.

About the same time Thomas Johnson, a colored man had one of his arms broken by jumping from the third-story window of house No. 62 Roosevelt-street, while the house was on fire. He was rescued from the rioters by the Police and taken to the station-house.

William W. Hill, also colored, was dangerously injured by leaping out of a third-story window of the same house.

Mary Williams, a colored woman, 24 years old, while being pursued by the infuriated mob, jumped from a window of No. 74 Roosevelt-street to the pavement, and was terribly injured—the building was then on fire. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

About 7 o'clock P. M. the house No. 2 Dover-street, occupied by Wm. P. Powell, as a Colored Seamens' Home, was attacked by the rioters, the doors and windows broken, the occupants driven out and the furniture destroyed. The occupants were rescued by the Police and taken to the Station-house for safety.

At 8 o'clock P. M. the house No. 11 James-slip, occupied by James E. Valentine as a liquor store, was attacked by the riotous mob in consequence of a colored woman taking refuge there; she escaped when the rioters entered the place, who stole and destroyed all the contents.

The mob took an iron safe from the store of Mr. Bearely, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, and Officers Prendergast and Sweeny, of the Fourth Ward, took it from them.

About 3 o'clock P. M., a mob of from five to seven hundred persons commenced an attack on some colored persons, in Baxter-street, near Park. They then went to the dining saloon of Mr. Crook, Chatham-street, to beat the colored waiters. Capt. Jourdan, Sergeants Walsh and McGiven, with a platoon of men, were promptly on hand and dispersed the crowd. They then left for the Fourth Precinct. Mr. Crook was compelled to close his place; no persons were assaulted or injured there.

At 5 o'clock P. M., a colored woman named Elizabeth Hennessy, while standing on the corner of Mott and Pell streets, was struck on the head by an unknown ruffian, receiving a severe wound. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A gang of nearly five hundred rioters attacked the colored people residing at Nos. 104 and 105 Park-street, drove them into the street, assaulting them with stones and other missiles; the Sixth Ward Police rescued the blacks, and took them to the station-house. Capt. Jourdan, Sergts. Walsh, Quinn and Kennedy, with a force of men, soon dispersed the mob.

John Brown, a colored man, 60 years of age, of No. 74 Roosevelt-street, was attacked late at night in his own house by a mob, and severely beaten about his head and face. He escaped from the ruffians and ran to the Station-house for protection.

Ninth Precinct.—Yesterday at the disturbance in Third-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, the following members of our force were injured, viz:

Sergt. Mangin, badly beaten about the body, Sergt. Smith, Walsh and Blackwood, were seriously injured, officer Whittemore, left arm dislocated, officer Russell, ankle badly hurt and a number of others were slightly injured.

Tenth Precinct.—A crowd of men and boys came into this Precinct from the fire at No. 429 Grand-street, making an attack on this station, throwing stones, &c., and threatening to destroy Essex Market; they broke several windows, but did no serious injury; the fire bell struck off and an alarm, which drew the attention of the rioters, and deterred them from executing their threats. As it was growing late the mob gradually dispersed.

Twelfth Precinct.—Everything passed off very quietly here, up to about 3½ o'clock in the morning when a party of rowdies came up Third-avenue and arriving at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, deliberately fired the shed attached to Mr. John Hare's Hotel, by placing cotton saturated with camphene along the rear of it, and then left, threatening to take the life of any person who should attempt to put it out. Mr. John Rosker, a member of Hose Co. No. 21, living directly opposite, after great exertions succeeded in extinguishing the fire; the rioters after leaving there, proceeded up the avenue to One hundred and twenty-ninth-street, and there fired the premises of Mr. Hansen, occupied as a turning and planing mill; the fire soon spread to the buildings of Mr. W. H. Vanderver, Abraham D. Meyers, Mrs. Smith, Charles J. Sutton, Francis Mortin, Jane Mortin, C. Kempton, Mr. Brewnder's, and T. Tooker's, consuming them all thereby, destroying property valued at about $35,000, on which there is an insurance of about $10,000 in various City companies. Through the exertions of Capt. Relay, the firemen of Harlem got to work and worked nobly. Engine Company No. 43 and No. 46 Hose, of Manhattanville, promptly tendered their services, as also did Engineers Kampton and Nicholas, with Engines Nos. 1, 2 and 4, as likewise did Hose Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Morrisania. They all rendered efficient service.

Thirteenth Precinct.—About half past eight o'clock P. M., a mob entered this Precinct, and halted in front of No. 429 Grand-street, occupied by Col. John Duffy, Provost Marshal. After destroying the contents, they set the building on fire, and it was burned down; the papers and other valuables had been removed and saved. The mob was very riotous, threatening to attack the Station-house, and started for that purpose, but were diverted by something else before they reached here. To-day they say they will execute their threat.

Seventeenth Precinct.—As far as heard from no one of our force received any serious injuries at the riot at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Sergeant Finch received a scalp wound from a paving stone, but is doing well. Officer Hill received a heavy blow in the stomach; he was taken home.

Eighteenth Precinct.—A large crowd of rioters attacked the armory, corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, at 4 o'clock P. M., with axes, clubs and stones, demolishing windows and doors; several persons were shot from the inside of the building, which caused them to retire for a time; subsequently the rioters renewed the assault on the arsenal, and forced an entrance to the building, which they set on fire, and it is supposed that a great many of the rioters were burned with the building.

Twentieth Precinct.—About 5 o'clock P. M., the inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum, some 237 in number, headed by their Superintendent, Wm. E. Davis, applied here for shelter and protection, having been driven from their home by an infuriated mob, who fired and completely destroyed the building; none of the orphans are over twelve years of age, and many of them are less than two years old. The destruction of this Asylum, supported, as it was, solely by charity, is certainly one of the worst and wickedest of crimes that were perpetrated during this memorable day, and clearly shows that resistance to the draft is but a cry raised to cover the most atrocious crimes that human nature is capable of committing. The orphans are here and doing well.

Twentp-seventh Precinct.—Henry Johns, a colored cook on board the English ship *John C. Boyce*, was pursued by a large crowd of persons, highly excited, making all kinds of noises. He took refuge in the Station-house, and subsequently sent aboard his ship.

Twenty-eighth Precinct.—About 8 o'clock P. M. a colored man, name unknown, was seized by the rioters corner of Hudson and Clarkson streets, and after beating him till life was nearly extinct, hung him by the neck to a tree in Clarkson street, where he remained suspended until 12½ o'clock A. M., when he was cut down by a strong Police force under Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter.

Victims of the Riot on Monday—Inquests by Coroner Renney.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Ranney held inquests at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of eleven persons who were shot or burned to death or the destruction by fire of the armory, corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, on Monday night.

William Carson, 24 years of age, born in Ireland, came to his death from injuries received by jumping from a window of the armory arsenal. "We (the jury) believe him to have been engaged in the riot of that day" (Monday.) Deceased lived at No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, and worked in a stone-yard in Sixteenth-street.

Bernard Kane, 33 years of age and born in Ireland, died from a pistol-shot wound received during the riot at the armory.

Thomas Bramingham, 27 years of age and born in Ireland, died from burns and injuries received at the armory riot.

Frederick Leider, 30 years old, died from injuries received by falling from a third story window at the armory.

Matthias Angehoven died from the effects of a gun-shot wound while at the riot at the armory. Deceased lived at No. 243 East Eleventh-street. He was 41 years of age, and a native of Germany.

An unknown man was so burned in the armory as to be past recognition.

Four other men, whose names could not be learned, were found buried in the ruins of the armory, and taken to the hospital dead-house.

Morcus Bachman was also burned to death. Nothing definite (except the name) could be learned of Bachman.

Coroner Naumann was notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man who was beaten to death on the west side of the town on Monday.

A LETTER CARRIER KILLED.

William Elden, a letter carrier, who lived in Twelfth-street, died in the New-York Hospital from a violent beating he received in the Park on Monday night. It is alleged that the fatal violence was inflicted by a Police officer, but nothing definite is known on that point.

Coroner Nauman will investigate the matter.

Judge McCunn on Conscription.

THE VALIDITY OF THE LAW DENIED.

Before Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge—July 14, at Chambers.

A decision in the matter of the complaint against William L. Stephens, an enrolling officer, who arrested Henry Bissel for an alleged resistance to the draft, in refusing to give his name to the said enrolling officer, which has been before Judge McCunn for the past week, was given yesterday afternoon. The facts of the case were found to be as follows: That Stephens, together with one Dodge, entered into the shop kept by the father of the complainant on the Seventh-avenue, where they were at work. That Stephens demanded his name, which he did not refuse to give, and that while he was endeavoring to get him a card upon which his name was written, Stephens seized him, handcuffed him, and acted in a violent manner, drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot his father. He then locked Bissel up all night in the Park Barracks. Judge McCunn held on these state of facts: First, that the arrest was a violation of the 2d Revised Statutes, page 874, sec. 1, 4th ed., which makes it a misdemeanor for any officer, or any person pretending to be an officer, to arrest any person, or detain any person against his will without any legal process or other legal authority therefor; and, secondly, that the provisions of the Conscription law, passed March 3, 1863, did not protect him, for under the 28th section of the act it was no offence to refuse to give a name to the enrolling officers. But apart from this, Judge McCunn is of opinion that the entire act is clearly unconstitutional, for it not only violates the rights of the people and creates a distinction among our citizens, but it is in direct contravention of the 14th and 16th sub-divisions of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution, in authorizing Congress "to raise and support armies," provides only for the standing armies of the country, and not for the volunteer and temporary forces which any emergency may demand, because the 14th sub-division of the 8th section of article 1, authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And Article II of the amendments provides: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force, the President is not only made the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. And, therefore, as this conscription law does not make the force it creates a militia force of the States, nor is it part of the standing armies of the United States it is clearly not authorized by the Constitution. The standing army of the country could be increased by an act of Congress, and the subdivision referred to authorizes Congress to provide the means for raising it; but Congress, having neglected to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and volunteer forces contributed by the several States when called upon. The Judge deeply regretted that the people had not had patience and patriotism enough, under the operation of the Conscription law, to wait until the Courts had fully determined this question. That the Courts were able and equal to the duty of sustaining the rights of the citizens, and it was through the Courts alone that their rights and safety in the end was fully and properly protected. Stephens was held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

John Sedgwick, Esq., Ex-Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for Stephens, and Mr. C. C. Leeds for the prosecution.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The City and County Declared in a State of Insurrection.

Whereas, It is manifest that combinations for *forcible resistance* to the laws of the State of New-York and the execution of civil and criminal process exist in the City and County of New-York, whereby the peace and safety of the City, and the lives and property of its inhabitants, are endangered; and

Whereas, The power of the said City and County has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said City and county to maintain the laws of the State and execute the legal process of its officers; and

Whereas, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to declare the said City and County to be in a state of insurrection;

Now therefore, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the same, do in its name, and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the City and County of New-York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, "resist, or aid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrection," will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

New-York, July 14, 1863.

RIOT IN HARTFORD.

Springfield, Tuesday, July 14.

A riot has broken out in Hartford, and troops have been sent to protect the Armory and Arsenal. There is considerable excitement in this city.

DISTURBANCE IN NEWARK.

Newark, N. J., Tuesday, July 14.

There was some disturbance here last night, and a slight recurrence this morning, but nothing serious.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-HAVEN.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 13.

At 10 o'clock this morning—the appointed hour for beginning the drafting in the Second Congressional District of this State—the Hall of Representatives was filled with an intensely interested throng to witness the operations of the draft. The Speaker's chair was occupied by the Provost-Marshal, and on the desk before him was placed the dreaded governmental wheel of fortune—or misfortune, as some persisted in terming it—and also the box of paper slips containing the names of the candidates for distinction. The first seats in front of the desk were occupied by the Mayor, clergy, judges, lawyers, clerks, reporters, &c.

The assembly was called to order by the Provost-Marshal, who then read the warrant for the draft, in which an assignment of 1,939 men was made for this Congressional District. The number of men for each sub-district was then given; we published such list in the morning's edition. The total number of names in the first sub district was declared to be 666. These names were then read by Charles R. Wheddon, Esq., in presence of the Assembly, Col. Dexter R. Wright, and James Punderford, Esq., counting the names as they were read, and they were then placed in the box. The slip of paper containing the name is about two and a half inches long and half an inch wide, of thick white paper. These were placed in the box—a tin cylinder with a crank—stirred up thoroughly and then drawn by Lieut. Levi C. Gilbert, blindfolded. F. M. Lovejoy and Elliott C. Hall acted as tellers.

The first name drawn was Charles R. Forest, No. 489 Chapel-street. The names of nearly sixty students in Yale College were among those drawn.

While the draft was proceeding the name of a student in the room was called, and a classmate immediately reached forward and congratulated the conscript. Scarcely, however, were the congratulations over, when the inevitable lot singled out the congratulator, and his courtesy was at once returned.

THE DRAFT IN RHODE ISLAND.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SMITH.

Whereas, The President of the United States has ordered a draft upon the citizens of Rhode Island, under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes;" and,

Whereas, The men thus drafted have been ordered to report for service between the 15th and 30th days of July; and as many will be required to leave those dependent upon them for support without provision for their necessities, now, therefore,

I, James Y. Smith, Governor, &c., do issue this my proclamation, recommending that all the cities and towns of the State make immediate provision for the relief of such drafted men, or those dependent upon them, under the provisions of an act in addition to Title VII., chapter 30, of the Revised Statutes, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for in such an emergency, while they are gone to the field to battle for the life of our Government. Assured that this recommendation will meet a hearty response from the people of this State, I request the earliest action in their behalf.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Providence, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of Independence the eighty-eighth.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

By the Governor:
John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 14.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, estimates the number of rebel prisoners now in our hands at sixty-five thousand. This includes the captures at Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh. The rebels held between twelve and fifteen thousand of our men unexchanged.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment in this District will be completed this week, between 18 and 20,000 names are thus far enrolled. The employees of the Government printing office were enrolled to-day. The quota of this district will probably be three thousand.

ARMS IN VICKSBURGH.

Information received here states that sixty-six thousand stand of small arms, in good condition, were found concealed in Vicksburgh. The siege guns found number about sixty, and the whole captured of artillery is above two hundred pieces. The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at five million dollars, rebel prices. Immense quantities of salt, sugar and molasses were also found, together with sixty thousand pounds of bacon. The prisoners, numbering twenty-seven thousand, were paroled, but to remain in Vicksburgh until exchanged. An opinion entitled to respect prevails here that Pemberton was not forced by the necessities of the siege to capitulate, and the Secessionists charge him with treason to the cause of the rebellion.

LEE'S CROSSING.

Gen. Meade's dispatch announcing Lee's crossing was received while the Cabinet was in session.

Destructive Fire at Bay City.

Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, July 14.

A destructive fire occurred at Bay City, Mich., on Sunday. A large portion of the town is in ruins. No particulars received.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE.

Nearly His Whole Army Across the Potomac.

The Movement Effected Monday and Monday Night.

A Bridge of Flat-Boats the Means of Crossing.

His Intrenchments Found Evacuated Yesterday Morning.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF KILPATRICK.

A Whole Brigade of Lee's Rear Guard Captured.

Two Pieces of Artillery Also Secured.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 14.

The following dispatch has just been received:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, July 14—3 P. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle-flags and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac.

G. G. MEADE.

SPECIAL FROM ST. JAMES' COLLEGE.

St. James' College,
Four Miles from Williamsport,
Tuesday Morning, July 14—10 A. M.

The enemy has crossed the river.

This morning at daylight a scout came in and reported that the enemy had been crossing their troops all night.

His statement was not fully credited, but Gen. Sedgwick's corps on the centre was ordered to push forward. It advanced to the line of the enemy's works and found them empty.

At 5 A. M. Gen. Kilpatrick, anticipating his orders by two hours, moved out on the enemy's left and found their strong position, which commanded the Williamsport road, evacuated.

There has not been a gun fired. The wily rebel chieftain has crept stealthily away from under our very noses, while we were digging ditches for a line of defence.

The Second corps is now within two miles of Williamsport, and can throw shells into that place.

The rebels crossed on a bridge of flat boats, which they have built since they arrived at Williamsport. High water did not affect their proceedings. Their line of defence served them the excellent purpose of concealing their movement until they could safely retreat.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, July 14—9 A. M.

The enemy withdrew to the Virginia side of the river last night. Citizens state that all day Sunday he was getting over portions of his artillery and baggage trains.

The rebels crossed by means of bridges constructed of lumber taken from houses in Williamsport. Flat-boats were also used.

The various Union Corps Commanders reported, at an early hour this morning, that the enemy had evacuated their front. Cavalry reconnoissances were then immediately pushed forward.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, July 14.

Lee's army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and flat-boats at the Williamsport Ferry.

A portion of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport at 7 o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his plunder, trains, &c.

A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the intrenchments vacated.

T. B.

THE POSITION ON MONDAY.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 14.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown, dated July 13, P. M., says:

"No important change has occurred in the position of the armies. Our army has closely followed the rebels into their own position, and a battle may occur at any moment. It has rained heavily during yesterday and to-day, and there can be no abatement in the height of the river. Residents from the vicinity of Williamsport, who have reached here, say the rebels are building flatboats and have established a rope ferry across the river.

Gen. Couch's Pennsylvania troops are rapidly moving forward. Reinforcements from other points are also within reach. If a battle occurs at present it will undoubtedly be a severe one, and contested with savage resolution on both sides. The rebels keep very quiet, and, except the shelling of the woods and occasional picket firing, all is quiet.

Kilpatrick, in his dash into Funkstown yesterday, captured 200 prisoners who have been sent to Frederick.

The rebels shelled our pickets this morning, but no reply was made by us. Two of the Maryland brigade were wounded.

Our forces now hold a strongly intrenched position and Gen. Meade can take his own time to give battle.

The rebels were driven yesterday out of some rifle pits and forced back into a thick wood on the Williamsport pike. To-day they occupied the woods in line of battle, with cannon in position.

The Seventh Maryland regiment, Col. Webster yesterday participated in the charge on the rifle-pits. The Maryland brigade is incorporated with the First army corps. Gen Kenly commands the Third division of that corps, and Gen. Dushaw the brigade.

There is the strongest impression that the rebels cannot get across the river."

(Advertisement.)
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hasaine's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hasaine & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)
Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

(Advertisement.)
"I don't believe in Phrenology, but Physiognomy may have some truth in it," is often said by those who have examined neither.
The two sciences harmonize perfectly, and the *Phrenological Journal* shows it. See the number for July, with article on Physiognomy of Noses, with 42 illustrations. Portraits of Dr. Dixon, "Stonewall" Jackson, Anne E. Dickenson, Lord Brougham, and 32 large quarto pages of the best reading matter, *all for fifteen cents*. Newsmen have it.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)
Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

Passengers Arrived.

July 14—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Guinness and son, Mrs. Carpenter and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. White and daughter, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Seldon and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. G D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Mulholland, G. H. Morgan, J. B. Morgan, Mrs. W. Spurldon, Miss West, Mrs. Wilson and 3 daughters, Mr. McLean, Mr. Fenton, F. A. de Bruyn Koops, Capt. M. C. Marin, J. A. de Chludow, W. H. Johns, Wm. Boyd, Jos. Youngs, Mr. and Mrs. Duclos, Miss Harbeck, Miss E. Harbeck, Mr. Dumaresq, Mr. Gallenger and servant, W. P. Harris, Messrs. Mariengen, Belfino, Freidtnau, Robt. Nicol, Master Brennan, F. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, A. Loubat, J. F. Loubat, Mrs Ray and servant, Baroness de Courval and servant, Mrs C. W. Clarke, child and nurse, Mr. Cummings, Paul Heinemann, Wm Chapman, Mr. Garden and servant, Mr. Sheffield, Jos. Walker, Jos. Walker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Heard, 2 children and nurse, Miss de Coninck, Mr. Wilkins, Capt. B. L. Allen, James Mitchell, L. A. Jacobus and son, Spofford, Binsse, Robbins, M. Cortaza, W. H. Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs J. A. King, Jr., and daughter, 2 Misses King, A. M. Hays, M. J. Hays, Mrs. Nye, 3 children and servant, Miss Huddleston, Rev. C. J. Jones, Dr. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hewson, S. Henry, Jas Hamilton, Mrs. Harris, John Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, 8 Sisters of Charity, Mr. McManus, Benj. Clark, E. Rubino.

July 14—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Eleanor Derby, Walter Derby, Helene Harding, Edward Harding, Thos. Harding, Bertha Rallman, Mr. Landies, John Jurgensen, Mr. Dommerich, L. H. Hellwitz, L. Freiburger, S. Frohlich, G. Koster, R. F. W. Muller, L. Fevening, C. Forrester, W. Henny, M. Lowden, Mr. Hyppolite, P. Jacob, S. Canfield, Mr. Maurice.

In steamship Plantaganet, from Kingston and Port-au-Prince—E. A. Sanford, Messrs. Brassear, Elfskich, Fowler, S. N. Henriques, Miss S. Morais, Miss D. Morais, Mrs. Skeene, J. C. Argote, J. Isaacs, S. Herschfeld, A. Dalencour, Mr. Meyer, E. Riobe, and 4 steerage.

In brig P. I. Nevius, from Matanzas—M. S. Cox.

In bark Pride of the Sea, from Zaza—J. P. Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon sets... —
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 22 | Gov. Island.. 8 12 | Hell Gate.. 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Ship Star of Canada, (Br.,) Newbald, Liverpool, Danl. Starr.

Bark J. Cappe, (Dutch,) Cappe, St. Barts, Jones & Lough.

Schooners George W. Glover, Thomas, Rockport, J. Y. Haviland; Benj. Butler, Crosby, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Ocean Belle, Watts, Portland, John Boughton's Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Haake, Hamburg June 28, and Southampton July 1, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook July 14, at 7½ P. M.; brings 96 cabin passengers and 279 in steerage, and 400 tons cargo; had mostly foggy weather and light westerly winds during the passage. 9th inst., lat. 47 48, lon. 44 01, at 3 A. M., during a dense fog, struck an iceberg, lost bowsprit and stove in the bow to a considerable extent; same day, lat 47 03, lon. 46 23, passed Bremen steamship Bremen, bound E. July 14, lat 40 29, lon. 71 14, spoke ship Confidence, of New-York, bound E. While coming in the North River, last night, came in collision with Prussian ship Lina & Fritz, lying in the North River and bound to Cork, which stove in the ship's starboard quarter badly, cutting her down to the water's edge, and causing her also to carry away her mizzen topsail yard. The steamer sustained no material damage.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 4, and Queenstown 5th. July 4, at 12½ P. M., off Formby, passed steamship City of Limerick; 6½ P. M., 14 miles W. of Holyhead, passed steamship Glasgow; 8:20 P. M., 13 miles W. of Bardsey, passed steamship Africa.

Steamship Plantaganet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Jam., 5th inst., and Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Beardsley, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam transport Thos. Sparks, Allen, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamtug W. G. Fargo, Comstock, Buffalo, via Portland, Me.

Ship E. Wilder Farley, (of Boston,) Tinkham, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Linda Stewart, Perkins, W. C. A., June 15, with hides to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to Ysnago, del Valle & Co.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (Br., of St. John N. B.,) Cole, Matanzas 32 ds., with cotton and wool to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Suwannee, McCoff, Aspinwall 21 ds., in ballast to Metcalfe & Duncan.

Brig Scotia, (Br.,) Bursall, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig G. L. Buckman, Parker, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Brig Waterloo, Walker, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Dill, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Banner, Tuits, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) McDonald, Wallace, N. S., 16 ds., with stone to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Beal, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland, lime.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana, came up to the City to-day from the Quarantine.

Sailed.

13th—Steamers Northern Light, Cahawba; ships Mermaid, Meridian; barks America, Arabella; brigs Henry Thackery, Mary Ann, and others.

By Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., July 13.—The revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin, from the Delaware Breakwater, arrived here to-day. On the 9th inst., spoke brig Margaret, from Glasgow for New-York; 10th, Br. brig J. W. Harris, from Palermo for Philadelphia; 11th, gunboat Bermuda, bound to Portsmouth; also fell in with schr. Lucy Ann, 30 ds. from Sagua for Portland, short of provisions—supplied her. On the 12th, spoke schr. Florida, of Gloucester.

Spoken, &c.

Sardinia—bark, from New-Orleans for New-York, July 5, lat. 24 27, lon. 86 52.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince 7th inst., bark Wilhelmina, McEwen, disg.

Sld. from Bathurst, W. C. A., June 14, Br. bark Melissa, for Boston.

At Zaza June 24, brig Golden Lead, for New-York, ldg.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.
All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 363 and 365 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR—FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, tender feet, &c.; 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. BRIGGS' curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask.
We answer; 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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